

A BRIEF
ACCOUNT
Of the many
REBELLIONS
AND
CONSPIRACIES
AGAINST
QUEEN *ELIZABETH*,
Of Glorious and Immortal Memory.

WITH
A PREFACE containing an ABSTRACT
of LAWS made in her Reign for the Security
of the Protestant Religion, her Person and
Government.

Quapropter, Patres conscripti, de Imperio, de Salute Patriæ, deque universâ Republicâ, decernite diligenter ac fortiter. Cic.

L O N D O N:
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A. WHITE
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QUEEN ELIZABETH.

By GEORGE WILKINSON.

Vol. II.

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PREFACE.



THE following Sheets are faithfully extracted from *Camden*, and contain an Account of the many Rebellions and Conspiracies raised and contrived against Queen *Elizabeth*, by Papists and disaffected Persons at Home, in Confederacy with the *Pope* and *Spaniard* from Abroad, for the exterminating the Protestant Religion, deposing the best of Queens, and advancing a *Popish Pretender* to her Throne.

THE Design of publishing them at this Time is to shew, that neither the personal Virtues of a Prince, nor the Wisdom and Success of his Administration, can prevent the restless and implacable Enemies of this Kingdom, from making Attempts to ruin us; and that nothing can render those Attempts abortive, but vigorous Measures taken in due Time by our Parliaments, who, with our Princes, are the Guardians of all our religious and civil Rights.

THIS was very well understood by the several Parliaments called by Queen *Elizabeth* thro' the Course of her Reign, who never failed to

strengthen her Hands more and more against her Enemies, as their Malice grew more and more barefaced and audacious; and it was only by such timely Assistance that she was enabled to get the better of all her domestick and foreign Enemies, and to protect her good Subjects, and after a long and glorious Reign, to leave them in the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion and Properties.

THAT this may be the more conspicuous, I have here subjoin'd an Abstract of several Laws made in her Reign, whereby we may perceive that the Patriots of those Days thought, that to trust their Prince was the most effectual Way to secure themselves and their Fellow-Subjects from Danger. They made no Scruple even to declare *new Treasons*, when it was to preserve their *old Constitution*: No Regards for the *Liberty of the Press*, hindered them from *stigmatizing* and even *mutilating Libellers*; neither did they imagine that it was laying an undue Restraint upon the *Conversation of Freemen*, if they made it *highly penal to talk scandalously and disrespectfully of their Queen, or her Government*. They thought it no Abridgment of the Liberty of assembling together for Business or Recreation, if an obstinate Continuance in a *Riot*, after a Proclamation had been duly made for separating, were punished *with Death*. Sometimes, indeed, when they found themselves oblig'd to pass a Law for inflicting a Punishment more severe than ordinary for a Misdemeanor, they made such a Law only *temporary*; thereby at once consulting the Safety of the Person of their Queen, and shewing a due Regard for the Constitution of their Country. As they had too much Courage to submit to Slavery, so they were
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PREFACE.

asham'd to have it said of them, that they had not Courage enough to trust their Prince with Power sufficient to preserve their own Liberties, or that they wanted Judgment to discern when such a Confidence was necessary: They were not deterred from providing for the Safety of *the Whole*, by an ill-timed Concern for a *Part*; neither had the short Views of *weak Spirits*, bigotted to a Set of narrow Notions, nor the little Arts of the pretended *publick Spirits* among them, any Influence in their Debates, when they saw their Queen and their Country in Danger. These were the Sentiments of the Patriots of *Queen Elizabeth's Days*, and these were Sentiments worthy of the open and honest Minds of *Englishmen*.

An Abstract of several Acts of Parliament passed in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

1 Eliz. Cap. 5.

BY an Act for making certain Offences HIGH-TREASON, *To the Intent that the Malice of wicked and evil Doers might the better be restrained, and for the more Surety and Preservation of the Queen's Royal Estate;*

IT was enacted, That if any Person should compass or imagine to deprive the Queen, or the Heirs of her Body to be begotten, being King or Queen of this Realm, from the Stile or kingly Name of the Crown, or to destroy the Queen, or any the Heirs of her Body, being King or Queen, or to levy War against the Queen, or any the Heirs of her Body within her Dominions, or to depose the Queen, or any of the Heirs of her Body, &c. from the Crown, *and the same Imaginations should utter by open Preaching, express Words or Sayings, or should directly say, publish, or declare, or hold Opinion, that the Queen during her Life is not, or ought not to be Queen: Or that after her Death*
the

the Heirs of her Body ought not to be King or Queen; Or that any other Person ought to be King or Queen, so long as any of the Heirs of her Body should be in Life; then such Offender should forfeit to the Queen all his Goods and Chattels, and the Profits of his Lands during his Life.

THAT Ecclesiastical Persons convicted of the said Offences, or any of them, should forfeit all their Benefices and Promotions, Spiritual or Ecclesiastical.

THAT the second Offence should be HIGH TREASON.

THAT if any Person should by Writing, Printing, overt Deed, or Act, commit any of the Offences aforesaid, it should be adjudged HIGH TREASON.

THAT a Peer should answer any Indictment on this Act before the High Steward, and be try'd by his Peers.

THAT the Counsellors, Procurers, Comforters, and Abettors of the Offenders mentioned in this Act, should have the same Punishment as the Principals.

1 Elizabethæ Cap. 6.

By an Act for the Explanation of the Statute of seditious Words and Rumours, made and several Times continued in the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary*, which by Experience had been found to be a very good and necessary Law, for Punishment of such as seditiously did spread Abroad false and slanderous Rumours and Tales, to the Disturbance of the Tranquillity of the Realm;

It is enacted, That the said Statute 1^o & 2^o *Philip* and *Mary* should be continued and extended to her then Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body, Kings or Queens of this Realm.

By the said Statute 1^o & 2^o *Philip* and *Mary*, it was enacted, That if any Person should be convicted or attainted for speaking maliciously of his own Imagination, any false, seditious, and slanderous News, Rumours, or Tales, of the King or Queen, such Person should (for his first Offence) be set upon the Pillory, and have both Ears cut off, or pay a hundred Pound to the Use of the King and Queen, within one Month
next

next after Judgment given, and should also suffer three Months Imprisonment after such Execution.

THAT if any Person should be convicted for speaking any such News, &c. *of the speaking or reporting of any other*, such Person should be set upon the Pillory, *and have one Ear cut off*, unless he paid a hundred Marks to the King and Queen's Use, within one Month next after Judgment, and should also suffer one Month's Imprisonment after such Execution.

THAT if any Person should devise, write, print, or set forth any Book, Rhyme, Ballad, Letter, or Writing, containing any false Matter, Clause or Sentence of Slander, or Reproach and Dishonour of the King or Queen, or to the Encouraging of any Insurrection or Rebellion, or should cause or procure any such Book, &c. to be written, &c. (and the said Offence should not be punishable by the Statute 25th Edwardi 3rd concerning Treasons or Declarations of Treason) such Offender should, *for his first Offence, have his Right Hand stricken off.*

THAT for the second Offence the Offender should suffer Imprisonment for Life, and forfeit all his Goods and Chattels.

THAT Peers of the Realm should not be arrested or imprisoned for any of the said Offences, but only by Order from the King and Queen's Privy Council, and should be try'd by their Peers, as in Cases of Treason or Felony.

I *Elizabethæ* Cap. 16.

THE Temporary Statute made Anno 1^o *Mariæ* Cap. 12. against unlawful and rebellious Assemblies, is recited to have been formed by Experience to be a very good and beneficial Law, and meet to be continued and kept in Force, as well for the Preservation of the Peace, as also for the Common-wealth and Quietness of this Realm, and therefore it is enacted, that the said Statute be continued during the Queen's Life, and to the End of the Parliament then next following.

By the said Statute 1^o *Mariæ* it was enacted, That if any Persons to the Number of twelve, or above, being assembled together, should intend, go about, practise,

tise, or put in Use with Force and Arms unlawfully, and of their own Authority, to change any Laws made for Religion by Authority of Parliament standing in Force, or any other Laws or Statutes of this Realm, the same Number of twelve, or above, being commanded or required by the Sheriff of the Shire, or by any Justice of Peace of the same Shire, or by any Mayor, Sheriff, Justices of Peace, or Bailiffs of any City, Borough, or Town Corporate, by Proclamation in the Queen's Name, to retire and repair to their Houses, &c. and they, or any of them, should continue together for one whole Hour after such Proclamation; or after that, should, in forcible and riotous manner, attempt to do, or put in Use, any of the Things above specified, that then as well every such Abode together, as every such Act or Offence, should be adjudged Felony, and the Offenders should be adjudged Felons, and suffer Death as in Case of Felony.

That if any Persons to the said Number of twelve, or above, shall go about, &c. to overthrow, &c. the Pales, &c. of any Park, &c. or the Banks of any Fish Pond or Pool, or any Conduits, &c. for Water, to the Intent that the same, or any of them, should from thenceforth lye open, or unlawfully to have Way or Common in the said Parks or other Grounds enclosed, or to destroy the Deer in any Park, or any Warren of Conies, or any Dove-houses, or any Fish in any Fish Pond, or Pool, or to pull or cut down any Houses, Barns, Mills, or Bayes, or to burn any Stacks of Corn, or to abate or diminish the Rents of any Lands, or the Price of any Victual, &c. usual for the Sustainance of Man, and being required by any Justice of Peace, &c. by Proclamation to be made, &c. to retire to their Habitations, and they, or any of them, should remain together, for one Hour after such Proclamation, or should in forcible manner put in Ure any of the Things last before mentioned, that then every of the said Offenders should be judged a Felon, &c.

THAT if any Person unlawfully, and without Authority, by ringing of any Bell, sounding of any Trumpet, Drum, Horn, &c. or by firing of any Beacon, or

by malicious speaking of any Words, or making any Outcry, or by setting up or casting of any Bill or Writing, or by any other Deed or Act, shall raise, or cause to be raised, any Persons, to the Number of twelve or above, to the Intent that the same Persons should do or put in Ure any of the Acts abovementioned, and that the Persons so raised and assembled, after Commandment given in Form aforesaid, shall make their Abode together in Form as is aforesaid, or in forcible manner put in Ure any of the Acts aforesaid: That then all and singular Persons, by whose Speaking, Deed, Act, or other the Means above specified, such Persons to the Number of twelve, or above, should have been so raised, should be adjudged Felons.

THAT if the Wife, Servant, or other Persons, should any Way relieve them, that be so unlawfully assembled, with Victuals, Armors, Weapons, or any other Thing, then they should be adjudged Felons.

THAT if any Persons, above the Number of two, and under the Number of twelve, should practise or put in Ure any of the Things abovementioned, and being commanded by a Justice of Peace, &c. to retire, &c. and they make their Abode together for one Hour, then every of them should suffer Imprisonment for one Year without Bail, and every Person damnyfied, should recover his triple Damages against him; and every Person able, being requested by the Queen's Officers, should be bound to resist them.

THAT if any Persons to the Number of forty or above, should assemble together by forcible manner, unlawfully, and of their own Authority, to the Intent to put in Ure any of the Things above specified, or to do other Felonies or Rebellions, Act, or Acts, and so should continue together for three Hours after Proclamation should be made at or nigh the Place where they should be so assembled, or in some Market Town thereunto next adjoining, and after Notice thereof to them given, then every Person so willingly assembled in forcible manner, and so continuing together for three Hours, should be adjudged a Felon.

THAT if any Copyholder or Farmer, being required by any of the Queen's Officers having Authority, to aid and assist them in repressing any of the said Offenders, should refuse so to do, then he should forfeit his Copyhold or Lease only for Term of his Life.

5^o *Elizabethæ* Cap. 1.

FOR Preservation of the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, and the Dignity of the Crown of this Realm, and for avoiding both of such Hurts, Perils, Dishonours and Inconveniences, as had heretofore befallen, as well to the Queen's Progenitors, Kings of this Realm, as for the whole Estate thereof, by Means of the Jurisdiction and Power of the See of *Rome*, unjustly claimed and usurped within this Realm, and the Dominions thereof, and also of the Dangers by the Fautors of the said usurped Power, at that Time grown to marvellous Outrage, and licentious Boldness, and then requiring more sharp Restraint and Correction of Laws, than theretofore in the Time of the Queen's most mild and merciful Reign had been had, used, or established: It was enacted,

THAT if any should by Writing, Cyphering, Printing, Preaching, or Teaching, Deed or Act, advisedly and wittingly maintain the Jurisdiction of the Bishop or See of *Rome*, within any of the Queen's Dominions, such Offenders should incur a *Premunire*, both they and their Accessaries.

JUSTICES of Assize, and Justices of Peace in Sessions, or any two of them (1 *Quor.*) have Power to hear and determine this Offence, and are to certify such Presentments into the King's Bench, within forty Days after they receive them, if it shall be then Term-time, if not, then the first Day of the next Term, in Pain of an hundred Pound. The Justices of the King's Bench also, as well upon such Certificate, as also before themselves, have Power to hear and determine the same Offence.

ALL Persons appointed to take the Oaths of Supremacy by 1 *Eliz.* 1. and all other Persons taking Orders, preferred to any Degree in the Universities, School-masters, publick and private, all Persons taking

ing any Degree of Learning in the Laws, in the Inns of Court or Chancery, all Attornies, Protonotaries, Philizers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Feodaries, all Persons admitted to any Ministry, or Office belonging to the Common Law, or other Law, or Laws, and all Officers and Ministers of every Court shall take the said Oaths *verbatim*, before they be admitted to exercise their Office, Ministry, or Profession: Which Oath shall be administered in open Court, unto the Officers and Ministers of Courts; and unto such as belong not to any Court in some open Place, in the Presence of a convenient Assembly, and before other Persons authorized to give it by common Use, Commission, or otherwise.

ARCHBISHOPS and Bishops have Power to minister the said Oath within their proper Diocese.

THE Lord Chancellor or Keeper, without farther Warrant, may direct Commission to tender it.

NONE compellable to take this Oath by this Act, or that of 1 *Eliz.* shall refuse to take it, in Pain to incur a *Premunire*; so that they be indicted or presented for such Default within a Year.

EVERY Person having Authority to tender this Oath, shall within forty Days after the Refusal thereof, if it be then Term-time, if not, then the first Day of the next Term, certify under his Hand and Seal the Name, Place, and Degree, of the Person so refusing, unto the King's Bench, in Pain of an hundred Pound. And the Sheriff of the County shall impanel a Jury of the same County, to enquire upon such Refusal: Which Jury may, upon Evidence, indict the Party refusing, as well as if the Indictment were preferred in the proper County.

IF any refuse to take the Oath upon the second Tender, or being formerly convicted of maintaining the Jurisdiction of the Bishop or See of *Rome*, as aforesaid, shall commit the like Offence the second Time; in both Cases, both they and their Accessaries shall suffer as in Case of High Treason: But there shall be no Corruption of Blood, Disheriting of any Heir, Forfeiture of Dower, or Prejudice to the Right of any, save only of the Offender during his Life: None shall

be deemed an Accessary for giving of Alms to the Offender in Charity, without Fraud.

THIS Oath shall be expounded in such Form, as is set forth in an Admonition annexed to the Queen's Injunctions, published in the first Year of her Reign, viz. to acknowledge in her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, such Authority as was challenged and used by *Hen. 8.* and *Edw. 6.* and none other.

THIS Act shall be published every Quarter Sessions by the Clerk of the Peace, and at every Leet by the Steward, and once every Term in the open Hall of every Inn of Court and Chancery, at such Times, and by such Persons, as shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper.

EVERY Member of the House of Commons, before he shall have a Voice there, shall take this Oath before the Lord Steward or his Deputy: And if he enter the House before he take it, he shall incur such Penalties as he who sits there without Election, Return, or Authority.

NONE of or above the Degree of a Baron shall be compelled to take this Oath, and a Peer offending against this Act shall be tryed by his Peers.

PROVIDED that none shall be compellable to take this Oath upon a second Tender, or be in Danger by Refusal thereof, to incur the Penalty of High Treason, save only Clergymen, Officers of Ecclesiastical Courts, or such as shall not observe the Rites of Divine Service, or do deprave by Words or Writing the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, or do use to say or hear private Mass.

IT shall not be lawful to slay one Attainted in a *Premunire*.

SAVING the due Execution of every Person attainted upon Judgment lawfully given by Reason of this Statute, or otherwise; and saving all such Pains of Death or other Punishment, as heretofore might, without Danger of Law, be done upon any Person that shall send or bring into the Queen's Dominions, or within the same execute any Process against any Person from the Bishop or See of *Rome*.

NONE

NONE shall be indicted as an Accessary for any of the said Offences, without sufficient Proof, as may satisfy the Jury that are to indict him.

13 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 1.

THE Preamble recites, That it is doubted of some, whether the Laws and Statutes of this Realm remaining at this present in Force, are vailable and sufficient enough for the Surety and Preservation of the Queen's Person : Therefore it is enacted,

THAT it shall be High Treason to compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend Destruction or bodily Harm to the Queen, or to levy War against her, or to move others to War against her, and *such Compasses, Imaginations, Inventions, Devises, or Intentions, expressly to declare or utter by any Printing, Writing, Cyphering, Speech, Words, or Sayings, or to say directly, that the Queen ought not to enjoy the Crown, but some other Person : Or by Writing, Printing, Preaching, Speech, express Words or Sayings, to affirm that the Queen is an Heretick, Schismatick, Tyrant, Infidel, or Usurper of the Crown, or to claim Right to the Crown, or to usurp the same during the Queen's Life, or to affirm the Right in Succession of the Crown in some other than the Queen, or to affirm that the Laws and Statutes do not bind the Right of the Crown, and the Descent, Limitation, Inheritance, or Government thereof.*

WHOEVER shall during the Queen's Life, by any Book or Work, written or printed, expressly affirm (before the same be established by Parliament) that any one particular Person is, or ought to be, Heir and Successor to the Queen, except the same be the natural Issue of her Body; or shall set up in open Place, or spread any Books, or Scrowls to that Effect : Or shall print, bind, or put to Sale, or utter, cause, &c. any such Book or Writing, he, his Abettors and Counsellors, shall, for the first Offence, be a whole Year imprisoned, and forfeit half his Goods, and for the second Offence, shall incur the Penalty of *Premunire*.

13 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 2.

RECITES the Act 5^o *Eliz. Cap.* 1. made for the Abolishing of the usurped Power of the Bishop and See of *Rome* within this Realm, and other her Majesty's Dominions; and that notwithstanding the said Act, diverse seditious and very evil disposed People, minding, as it should seem, very seditiously and unnaturally, not only to bring this Realm and the Imperial Crown thereof, into the Thralldom and Subjection of that foreign, usurped, and unlawful Jurisdiction, but also to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majesty's Subjects from their Obedience, and to raise and stir Sedition within this Realm, had offended against the said Act, whereby, and by many of the evil Consequences thereof (there enumerated) most wicked and unnatural Rebellion had ensued, and to the farther Danger of this Realm, was thereafter very like to be renewed, if the ungodly and wicked Attempts in that Behalf, were not in Time restrained and bridled. Wherefore it enacts,

THAT if any obtain or put in Use any Bull of Absolution or Reconciliation from the Bishop of *Rome*, or be absolved, or do absolve thereby, they, and their Accessaries before the Fact, shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason.

THE Comforters and Maintainers of such Offenders shall incur a *Premunire*, and their Concealers Misprision of Treason, unless within six Weeks they discover them to some of the Privy Council, or to one of the Presidents, or Vice-Presidents of the Councils, established in the North or Marches of *Wales*.

PROVIDED no Person shall be impeached of Misprision of Treason for any Offence made Treason by this Act, other than such as are hereby before declared to be in Case of Misprision of Treason.

IF any shall bring into any of the Queen's Dominions any *Agnus Dei*, Crosses, Pictures, Beads, or any such vain or superstitious Thing, or deliver or offer the same to any Person to be used; both the Persons so doing, and the Person so receiving the same, shall incur a *Premunire*; Howbeit if the Party unto whom the

Tender thereof shall be made, apprehend the Party tending the same, and carry him before the next Justice of Peace, or not being able so to do, within three Days after disclose his Name and the Place of his Abode, or resort unto the Ordinary or some Justice of Peace within the same County, or having received the same, doth within one Day after deliver it to some Justice of Peace, then shall he not incur any Prejudice by reason of this Act.

A JUSTICE of Peace shall disclose the Offences aforesaid to the Privy Council, within fourteen Days after he shall have Notice thereof, in Pain of incurring a *Premunire*.

THE Tryal of Peers shall be by their Peers.

THE Right of others saved.

13 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 3.

AN Act against Fugitives over the Seas, Recites (amongst other Things) that such Fugitives do not only unnaturally discover the Secrets of this Realm, their native Country, but also do convey with them great Sums of Money, being a Part of the common Treasure of the Realm, spending the same to the Profit and Commodity of Strangers, and in sundry Places to the Relief of Rebels, Fugitives, and Traytors: And not so satisfied, do farther practise in those foreign Parts diverse traitorous, rebellious, seditious, and slanderous Things, as well by Writing as otherwise, to the great Danger and Peril of the Queen, and the State of this whole Realm of *England*, and the Dominions belonging to the same. And therefore enacts,

THAT if any born within this Realm, or made Free Denizen, hath departed, or shall depart the Realm, without the Queen's Licence, under the Great or Privy Seal, and shall not return again within six Months after warning by Proclamation, he shall forfeit to the Queen, the Profits of all his Lands, during his Life, and also all his Goods and Chattels.

THE like Penalty he shall sustain, who having Licence, shall not return within six Months after his Licence expired.

THE Offenders shall have Restitution upon Submission.

FRAUDULENT Assurances made by Fugitives of their Lands, or Goods, to deceive the Queen, are declared to be void.

13 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 16.

RECITES that *Charles*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and 57 others therein named, had committed many detestable and abominable Treasons against her Majesty; to the great Peril and Danger of her Royal Person; and the utter Destruction and Overthrow of the good State and Publick Peace of this Realm, if God of his infinite Goodness had not in due Time opened and revealed to her Majesty their traiterous Intents and Purposes, for which Treasons some of the Traitors had been attainted by Indictment, and some by Outlawry, and some of them had suffered Pains of Death according to their Demerits. And enacts,

THAT the Convictions, Outlawries and Attainders of the said Earl of *Westmorland*, and the said 57 others, shall be confirmed: That the Queen, her Heirs and Successors shall have for this Time all the Lands and Goods which any of the said attainted Persons had within the Bishoprick of *Durham* against the Bishop and his Successors, tho' he claimeth *Jura Regalia*; and challengeth all the said Forfeitures in the Right of his Church, and tho' a Suit was then depending (upon that Point) in the Court of Queen's Bench between the Queen and the said Bishop by a *Quo warranto*; which was not then discussed nor determined.

14 *Eliz.* Cap. 1.

FOR the better avoiding of all such unlawful Practices, secret Conspiracies, and Devices, as lately have been stirred and moved by some evil disposed Persons against her Majesty, in seeking, by false Conspiracies, and undue Means, to surprize and take from her Majesty some of her Castles, Towers, Fortresses, Ships, Ordinances, Artillery, and other Munitions of War,

It is enacted, That it shall be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, or Sanctuary, and Forfeiture of all Goods,

Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to compass, imagine, conspire, practise or devise to take or keep from her Majesty any of her Castles, Towers, Fortresses, or Holds, or to raze or burn any Castle or Fort, having the Queen's Munition or Ordinance therein, or guarded with Soldiers, and advisedly to express the same by Words, Acts, or Writing.

THAT it shall be *High Treason* to withhold from the Queen any of her Castles, Holds, &c. or any of her Ships, Artillery, or Fortifications of War; or to burn or destroy any of her Ships; or to bar any Haven.

14 *Eliz.* Cap. 2.

RECITES, that great Danger may ensue to the Queen's Person, and great Trouble to the State of the Realm, by unlawful Conspiracies, Devices, and Imaginations, to enlarge and set at Liberty such Persons as be or shall be committed to any Prison, Guard or Custody for any Treason touching the Person of the Queen, against which Devices, Conspiracies and Imaginations sufficient Remedy, by the Law of this Realm, hath not been heretofore had, nor provided, unless the same Conspiracies, Imaginations and Devices were executed and brought to Effect: And therefore

It enacts, That the Penalty for conspiring, devising, or going about to enlarge any Prisoner committed to Prison or Custody, by the Queen's special Command, for any Treason or Suspicion of Treason concerning her own Person, and manifestly declaring the same Conspiracy, Device, &c. by express Words, Writing, or other Matter, before such Prisoner shall be indicted, shall be deemed Misprision of Treason, after his Indictment, Felony, and after his Attainder, High Treason.

23 *Eliz.* Cap. 1.

RECITES, that since the Statute made in the 13th Year of the Queen's Reign, Cap. 2. diverse evil affected Persons have practised, contrary to the said Statute, by other Means than by Bulls or Instruments written or printed, to withdraw diverse of the Queen's

Subjects from their natural Obedience to her Majesty, to obey the usurped Authority of *Rome*, and in respect of the same to persuade great Numbers to withdraw their due Obedience to her Majesty's Laws established for the due Service of Almighty God: And therefore (amongst other Things)

It enacts, That it shall be *High Treason* to have or pretend to have Power, or to put in Practice, to absolve, persuade, or withdraw any within the Queen's Dominions from their natural Obedience to her Majesty, or to withdraw them, for that Intent, from the Religion now established, to the *Romish* Religion; and they also who shall be willingly so withdrawn, or reconciled as aforesaid, together with the Procurers and Counsellors of such Offenders, shall be judged guilty of the same Offence.

ALL their Aiders and Maintainers, who do not discover them within 20 Days to some Justice of Peace, or higher Officer, shall be judged guilty of Misprision of Treason.

NONE shall say or sing Mass in Pain to forfeit 200 Marks, to suffer one Year's Imprisonment, and not to be enlarged thence till the Fine be paid; and none shall hear Mass in Pain of one Year's Imprisonment and 100 Marks.

23 *Eliz.* Cap. 2.

RECITES, that by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm already made and ordained against seditious Words and Rumours uttered against the Queen, there is not sufficient and condign Punishment provided for to suppress the Malice of such as be evil affected towards her Majesty: And therefore

ENACTS, That if any Person shall advisedly, and with a malicious Intent, of his own Imagination, speak any false and slanderous News or Tales against the Queen, then he shall be set upon the Pillory, and have both his Ears cut off, except he pay 200 Pounds to the Queen's Use into the Exchequer, within two Months after Judgment.

AND that if he speak such slanderous News, &c. of the Report of any other, he shall be set upon the Pillory,

Pillory, and have one of his Ears cut off, except he pay 200 Marks, &c.

THAT if any Person once convicted shall offend again, it shall be adjudged Felony.

THAT if any Person within this Realm, or without, shall devise, write, print, or set forth, any Book Rhime, Ballad, Letter, or Writing, containing any false seditious or slanderous Matter, *to the Defamation of the Queen*, or to the stirring or moving any Insurrection or Rebellion; or shall cause or procure any such Book, Rhime, Ballad, Letter, or Writing to be written, printed or published; or shall, by setting of any Figure, casting of Nativity, or by Calculation, Prophesying, Witchcraft, Conjurat[i]on, &c. seek to know, and shall set forth by express Words, Deeds, or Writings, how long the Queen shall live, or who shall reign as King or Queen after her Decease, or shall utter any Prophesyings to any such Intent; or shall wish or desire the Death or Deprivation of the Queen, or any Thing to the same Effect: Then every such Offence shall be adjudged Felony.

27 Eliz. Cap. 1.

RECITES, that the good Felicity and Comfort of the whole Estate of this Realm consisteth only (next under God) in the Surety and Preservation of the Queen; and that it hath manifestly appeared, that sundry wicked Plots and Means have of late been devised and laid, as well in foreign Parts beyond the Seas, as also within this Realm, to the great endangering of her Highness's most Royal Person, and to the utter Ruin of the whole Common-wealth, if by God's Providence the same had not been revealed: And therefore, for preventing of such great Perils as might otherwise grow by the like detestable and devilish Practices,

ENACTS, That 24 Persons, at the least, whereof Part is to be of the Queen's Privy Council, and the Residue to be Peers of the Realm, by the Queen's Commission, shall, and may examine into, and give Sentence and Judgment upon the Offences of all such as shall make any open Invasion or Rebellion within this Realm, or attempt Hurt to the Queen's Person,

by or for any pretending Title to the Crown; who (after such Judgment given and published by Proclamation) shall be disabled to have, or pretend Title to the Crown. And thereupon every Person shall be pursued to Death by all the Queen's Subjects, by whom, or whose Means, Assent, or Privity, any such Rebellion shall be denounced to be made, or other Thing attempted, compassed or imagined against the Queen's Person.

IF any Act shall be executed, whereby the Queen's Life shall be shortned, the Offenders shall be prosecuted to Death, and disabled to pretend Title to the Crown.

THE Meaning of a voluntary Association, lately set on Foot, is declared to be to the Effect aforesaid.

27 *Eliz.* Cap. 2.

RECITES, that diverse Persons called, or professed Jesuites, Seminary Priests, and other Priests, which have been, and from Time to Time are made in the Parts beyond the Seas, by, or according to the Order and Rites of the *Romish* Church, have of late Years come and been sent, and do daily come, and are sent into the Realm; and other the Queen's Dominions, of Purpose (as it appeareth, as well by sundry of their own Examinations and Confessions, as by diverse other manifest Means and Proofs) not only to withdraw her Highness's Subjects from their due Obedience to her Majesty, but also to stir up and move Sedition, Rebellion, and open Hostility within her Highness's Realms and Dominions, to the great endangering of the Safety of her Person, and to the utter Ruin, Desolation, and Overthrow of the whole Realm, if the same be not, the sooner, by some good Means, foreseen and prevented.

FOR Reformation whereof it enacts, that

ALL Jesuites and Seminary Priests, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, born within any of the Queen's Dominions, and ordained or made such by the pretended Jurisdiction of the See of *Rome*, which come into, or remain in any of the said Dominions, shall be adjudged guilty of High-Treason; and their Receivers, Aiders, and

and Maintainers (knowing them to be such, and at Liberty) shall be adjudged Felons without Benefit of Clergy.

ALL others brought up in Seminaries beyond Sea, and not as yet in Orders, as aforesaid, which do not within six Months after Proclamation made in *London* (in that behalf) return into this Realm, and within two Days after such Return, before the Bishop of the Diocese, or two Justices of Peace of the County where they shall arrive, submit themselves to the Queen and her Laws, and take the Oath of Supremacy, shall be adjudged guilty of High-Treason.

THEY who give or send Relief to any such Ecclesiastical Person or Seminary, or to any brought up there as aforesaid, shall incur a *Premunire*.

THESE Offences shall be heard and determined in the King's Bench, or in any County where they shall be committed, or the Offender taken.

THIS Act shall not extend to any Jesuit or other Ecclesiastical Person aforesaid, which within three Days after his Arrival, shall submit himself to some Archbishop, Bishop, or Justice of Peace of the County where he lands, and there take the Oath of Supremacy, and under his Hand acknowledge to continue in due Obedience to her Majesty's Laws.

THE Tryal of a Peer shall be by his Peers.

IF any Person knowing a Jesuit or Priest to remain within any of the Queen's Dominions, do not within twelve Days discover the same to some Justice of Peace, he or she shall make Fine, and suffer Imprisonment during the Queen's Pleasure: And the Justice of Peace, which doth not within twenty eight Days after disclose it to some of the Privy Council, or to the President or Vice-President of the Councils in the North and Marches of *Wales*, shall forfeit two hundred Marks; and such of those Councils unto whom such Information shall be made, shall deliver a Writing under their Hands unto the Party informing, testifying that such Information was made unto them.

ALL Oaths, Bonds, and Submissions, as aforesaid, shall within three Months be certified into the Chancery,

cery, by the Parties before whom they are taken, in Pain of an hundred Pound.

NONE having submitted, as aforesaid, shall within ten Years after come within ten Miles of the Court, in Pain to lose the Benefit of his Submission.

29 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 1.

RECITES, that *Thomas Paget*, late Lord *Paget*, Sir *Francis Englefield*, Knight, and twelve others therein named, had committed many unnatural, detestable, and abominable Treasons, to the most fearful Peril and Danger of the Destruction of her Majesty's Royal Person, and to the utter Loss, Disherison, and Destruction of this Realm, if God of his infinite Goodness had not in due Time revealed, and given Knowledge to the Queen of their traiterous Intents, and enacts,

THAT the several Convictions and Attainders of the said Traytors should be confirmed, and that they should forfeit to the Queen, all their Manors, Lands, Offices, Rights, Conditions and Hereditaments.

29 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 2.

ENACTS, that no Record of Attainder of Treason shall be reversed for any Error, where the Party attainted hath been executed.

35 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 2.

FOR the better discovering and avoiding of such traiterous and most dangerous Conspiracies and Attempts, as are daily devised and practised against the Queen, and the happy State of this Common Weale, by sundry wicked and seditious Persons, who terming themselves Catholicks, and being indeed Spies and Intelligencers, not only for her Majesty's foreign Enemies, but also for rebellious and traiterous Subjects, born within her Highness's Realms and Dominions, and hiding their most detestable and devilish Purposes, under a false Pretext of Religion and Conscience, do secretly wander and shift from Place to Place, within this Realm, to corrupt and seduce her Majesty's Subjects, and to stir them up to Sedition and Rebellion;

IT

IT is enacted, That Popish Recusants above sixteen Years of Age, shall within forty Days after their Conviction, repair to their usual dwelling, and not remove above five Miles from thence, in Pain to forfeit all their Goods, and their Lands, and Annuities during Life. And if they have no certain Abode, then are they to repair to the Place where they were born, or where their Father or Mother dwells, and within twenty Days after their Arrival there, to give their Names in writing to the Minister, Constables, and Headboroughs, which Minister is to enter them in a Book, to be kept for that Purpose; and he, together with the said Constables and Headboroughs, is to certify the same to the next Quarter Sessions, where the Justices of Peace shall cause the same to be enrolled.

A COPYHOLDER shall in this Case also, forfeit his Estate during Life (if his Estate continue so long) to the Lord of the Manor, if such Lord be no Recusant convict; for then the Queen shall have the Forfeiture.

A POPISH Recusant (being no Feme Covert, nor having Lands worth twenty Marks *per Annum*, or Goods worth forty Pound) which within the Time above limited, doth not repair to the Place of his Abode, or doth depart above five Miles thence, or within three Months after his Arrival there, doth not make the Submission thereafter following, (being required so to do by the Bishop, a Justice of Peace, or the Minister of the Parish) every such Offender, being required by any two Justices of Peace or the Coroner, shall upon Oath before two Justices of Peace or the Coroner, abjure the Kingdom, which Abjuration shall be by the said Justices or Coroner certified in at the next Assizes, or Goal Delivery.

IF such Popish Recusant depart not the Realm within the Time limited by the said Justices or Coroner, or return without the Queen's Licence, he shall be adjudged a Felon without Clergy.

A JESUIT or Priest refusing to answer, shall be committed to Prison, and there remain till he will answer the Questions whereupon he was before examined.

THIS

THIS Act shall not restrain a Recusant (urged by Process or Summons without Fraud) to travel without the abovesaid Limits, so he return again in a convenient Time; neither him that is compelled to tender his Body to the Sheriff.

IF such an Offender before Conviction, upon a Sunday or some Festival Day, repair to Church, and there hear Divine Service, and before the Gospel make the Confession and Submission in this Act prescribed, he shall be discharged of the Penalties inflicted by this Act.

THE Minister of the Parish where such Confession and Submission is made, shall presently enter the same in a Book, and within ten Days after certify it to the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE Offender that after such Submission and Confession falleth into a Relapse, shall take no Benefit thereby.

EVERY married Woman shall be bound by this Act, save only the Clause of Abjuration.

35 *Elizabethæ* Cap. 5.

RECITES, that Sir *Francis Englefield*, Knight, the Queen's natural born Subject, departed this Realm in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, with Licence of her Majesty, but after several Licences expired, did continue in Parts beyond the Seas, notwithstanding he had her Majesty's express Command under her Privy Seal to return; and that he bearing a traiterous Heart to her Majesty, and knowing his Person to be safe from the reach of due Punishment, being in the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, and of the Pope of *Rome*, and having always sithence his first going over the Seas, as is aforesaid, a full Purpose to enter into some treasonable Action against her Majesty and this Realm, thought nevertheless to provide for the Safety of his Manors, &c. whereby the same might remain in his Blood, and not be subject to any Penalty or Forfeiture, whatsoever treasonable Action he should undertake, according whereunto the said Sir *Francis Englefield* being in the City of *Rome* in Presence of diverse Arch-Traytors to her Majesty, and this her Realm,
did

did upon Fraud and feigned Considerations, make a Conveyance of all his Manors, &c. to the Use of himself for Life, with several Remainders over in the said Act particularly specified; after which Conveyance so made, the said Sir *Francis*, thinking to be in all Safety, as well for his Person as his Lands, hath committed most detestable and horrible Treasons against the Queen and this her Realm, being the chiefest mover and setter on of the late intended *Spanish* Invasion, and mover and procurer of foreign Princes to be her Majesty's Enemies; for which his detestable Treasons, the said Sir *Francis Englefield* is, as well by the common Laws of the Realm, as by a Statute made in the 29th Year of her Majesty's Reign, attainted of High Treason, &c. And therefore

It is enacted, that the said Attainder of the said Sir *Francis Englefield* shall be confirmed, and all his said Manors, &c. shall be established in the Crown.





THE INTRODUCTION:

FROM
Bishop *BURNET*'s HISTORY of
the REFORMATION.

ANNO DOMINI 1558. 1^o *Eliz.*



O Prince ever came to the Throne in a more clouded State of Affairs than Queen *Elizabeth* did ; the Nation was then engaged in a War both with *France* and *Scotland*, and the Queen had no Ally but King *Philip* of *Spain*, whom she knew she was no longer to depend upon, whenever she should begin to make those Alterations in Religion which she designed. The *Spanish* Ambassador in *England* took all Occasions to let her know, that his Master being the most Catholick King must protect that Religion. The Papists whom she found in the Ministry, possessed her with Fears of Rebellions at Home, and Wars from Abroad, if she should alter Religion : And those whom she joined with the Papists in her Councils, had been so used to comply in Matters of Religion, that they were easily brought to bear what they did not approve, and apprehended great Danger in proceeding too quick in those Matters.

THE Queen's Inclinations to the Reformation were universally relied on : Her Education and Knowledge ; her bad Usage in the former Reign ; and her Title to the Crown, which was founded on a Marriage made in

THE INTRODUCTION.

in Defiance to the Pope, led all People to conclude, that she would declare for it as soon as she saw it safe for her to do so. Upon this, some, that were forward in their Zeal, began to pull down Images and make Changes: And on the other hand, the Priests, apprehending what was like to follow, began to alarm the People out of their Pulpits, in a very seditious manner against all Changes; some went so far as to call her Title in question, and set up the Preconceptions of the Queen of Scotland. To put a Stop to these Things, she by one Proclamation prohibited all Prowling, and by another, all Alterations by private Hands. As her Ministers advised this Caution in religious Matters, so they advised her to digest the Loss of Calais, and come into a Peace with France and Scotland.

THEY likewise thought of new Alliances. *Morano* was sent with Instructions by Cecil to all the Princes of Germany, to know how far the Queen might depend on their Assistance, and to receive their Advices on the Affairs of England.

ANNO DOMINI 1559.

WHEN the Reformation came to be debated in the House of Lords, the Bishops silly opposed it; and being all on one Side, and few of the Temporal Lords learned enough to answer, they triumphed mightily over them, and stopt very much the Progress of the Reformation.

THE Populace at this Time was very ignorant and perverse: The Spaniards had much corrupted the Morals of the Nation; EVEN THE UNIVERSITIES WERE STRANGELY CORRUPTED BY *SOTO*, AND ANOTHER SPANISH MONK.

THE Papists in Queen *Mary's* Time had done every Thing violently, without waiting for Law, but Queen *Elizabeth* thought it necessary to proceed by Law, and dangerous to give way to a furious Multitude.

THE Protestant Divines, who since Queen *Mary's* Death were return'd from Exile, were called to preach before the Queen; where they affirm'd the Pope to be Antichrist, and the Popish Traditions Blasphemies. Some of the Nobility came over to them every Day, and

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and many of the People, but not one of the Clergy; they were a Body not to be moved.

ANNO DOMINI 1560.

THE Death of Francis the Second, King of France, gave such a Change to Affairs Abroad, that the Queen and her Ministers seem'd to be mightily animated with it: Preachers were sent to many different Parts: Jewel had all the Western Counties for his Province: The Popish Bishops made a poor Address to the Queen not to change the State of Religion, to which she answered resolutely. They resolved now rather to lose their Bishopricks than to abjure the Pope, tho' they had often done it before. They were full of Rage, and gave out Prophecies, that this Change would be short-liv'd, to keep the People from receiving the Reformation. However the Queen had Courage.

ANNO DOMINI 1561.

IN 1561, during the Minority of Charles the Ninth, the Civil War broke out in France. The Duke of Guise endeavoured to prevent the Princes of Germany and Queen Elizabeth from assisting the Prince of Conde, pretending that the War was not raised on Account of Religion, but was only a Conspiracy against the Court. Queen Mary of Scotland likewise courted the Queen, vowing eternal Friendship with her, but the Queen saw thro' all this, and would not be diverted from assisting the Prince of Conde. Upon this the Mask was thrown away, and the Jealousies broke out into open War.

A Brief



A Brief ACCOUNT of the
REBELLIONS
AND
CONSPIRACIES
AGAINST
Q. ELIZABETH.

Extracted from CAMDEN.

Anno Domini 1562.



RELIGION being the Pretext of the Civil War in *France*, and the Professors of the Reformed Religion there being most grievously afflicted, the Papists in *England* at the same time muttered many and great Matters in Secret of suppressing the Protestants in *England*. Hereupon all Places were full of Suspicion. *Margaret Countess of Lenox*, Niece to *Henry VIII.*, by his Eldest Sister, was committed to *Sir Richard Sackvill*, and her Husband the *Earl of Lenox*, who had secret Entercourse of Letters with the *Queen of Scots*, to the Custody of the Master of the Rolls, and were for a time detained. *Arthur Pool* and his Brother, Great Grand Children to *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *King Edward IV.*; *Anthony Fortescue* who had Married their Sister, and others were Arraigned, for that they had conspired to withdraw themselves into *France* to the Duke of *Guise*, and from thence to return with an Army into *Wales*, and to Proclaim the *Queen of Scots*

Scots Queen of England, and Arthur Pool Duke of Clarence. All which they ingenuously confessed at the Bar. Whereupon they were condemned to die.

THE Disaffection of the *Pools* (abovementioned) was the more suspected because of their intire Familiarity with *Alvares à Quadra Bishop of Aquila the Spanish Ambassadour in England, who cherished the Papists Hopes of restoring the Romish Religion in England.*

A. D. 1568, and 1569. MURRAY Regent of Scotland cunningly propounded to the Duke of Norfolk a Marriage with the Queen of Scots, and to the Queen herself secretly gave Hopes by Melvin of being restored to her Kingdom; and yet to alienate Queen Elizabeth from her, spread Rumours against her. There grew also a Suspicion concerning the Duke, by means of secret Conferences at York betwixt him and the Bishop of Rosse and Lidington.

SIR George Cary, the Lord Hunsdon's Son, being privately sent to the Regent of Scotland to get out of him, whether the Duke had imparted any thing to him touching the Marriage, the Regent sent Letters to Queen Elizabeth by the Abbot of Dumfermlin, whereby he signified, that the Duke had secretly dealt with him at Hampton-Court to favour his Marriage with the Queen of Scots, and threatned him fore unless he would favour it; That he had promised to favour it meerly to prevent a Plot laid for his Life; And that shortly after the Duke did by Letters written in privy Cyphers, intreat him to give his Assent to the Marriage. Moreover, the Duke gave him to understand by Boyd that he would never forsake the Queen of Scots.

THE Duke who secretly and warily held Correspondence by Letters (which were sent privily in Ale Bottles) with the Bishop of Rosse, Leicester and Throckmorton, was about this time Examined, concerning his Marriage with the Queen of Scots, and his private Conferences with the Bishop of Rosse, and was sent to the Tower of London, under the Custody of Henry Nevill, Knight. Two Days after, the Bishop of Rosse was in like manner examined; and Robert Ridolph a Florentine, who had lived long as a Factor in London, and been employed by Pius Quintus, Bishop of Rome, to excite the Papists in England secretly against Queen Elizabeth. This Gentleman, with whom Rosse and the rest had great Familiarity, was committed to Sir Francis Walsingham's Custody. The Earl of Pembroke was commanded to keep his House, and brought to a private Examination. Certain Noblemen were removed from the Court as accessory to the Matter, who craved Pardon. In like manner the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, who had their Hands in the Plot, submitted themselves to the Earl of Suffex.

Suffex, Lord President of the North, and besought him to make Intercession for them to the Queen.

A. D. 1569. IN the beginning of *Autumn* there arose a slight Rumour touching an intended Rebellion, which was at first neglected; but shortly after it increased, by reason of the frequent Meetings of the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland* and others, insomuch as *Suffex* the Lord President sent for them, and questioned them concerning the said Rumour: Who confessed that they had heard thereof, but that they were guilty thereof they flatly denied, and with many and deep Obtestations vowed to spend their Lives for the Queen, against all Rebels whatsoever. Hereupon they were sent home again, and that with Power to enquire after the Authors of such a Rumour. Nevertheless the Rumour increased again in such sort, that the Queen, though she thought nothing was to be rashly credited against such great Men, yet she commanded them by *Suffex* to come up forthwith to London, to remove all Suspicion; *Suffex* notwithstanding, commanded them to come unto him, as it were to consult with them about the Affairs of that Province. They at the first made Delays, and soon after flatly denied to come. Hereupon the Queen in all haste by peremptory Letters commanded them, all Excuse set apart, to appear presently before her, to the end she might either quite deter them from Rebellion, or else they might forthwith break out into Rebellion, before they could gather all their Forces together, and the Matter grow ripe. For, (as was known afterward) certain Auxiliary Companies both from the Scottish Confederates, and also from the Duke of *Alva*, were privily appointed to be landed at *Hartlepool* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

As soon as *Northumberland* had read the Letters, being a Man of an easie Nature, and conscious of his own Guiltiness, he wavered in Doubt whether he should go unto the Queen, or save himself by Flight, or else break forth into Rebellion. His Friends and Servants being now prepared for Rebellion, seeing him thus wavering and fearful, called upon him at unawares in the dead of the Night, crying that *Oswald Ulstrop*, and *Vaughan* his Enemies were at Hand with an Armed Power to carry him away Prisoner. They beseech him not to neglect himself, his Friends, nor the Religion of his Fathers. The Catholics (say they) are now ready prepared all over *England*, to maintain the *Romish* Religion; the Bells are tumultuously rung backwards throughout all the Towns, to stir up the Multitude. The Earl trembling rose out of his Bed, and withdrew himself to a Lodge in his Park near *Topcliff*, and the next Night to *Branspeth*, an House of the Earl of *Westmorland's*, where many, who were not ignorant of the Matter, were assembled already.

FOR the better to gather the silly Multitude, they commanded some to Arm and Joyn together for the Defence of the Queen; to others they signified, that all the Lords of England had conspired with them for restoring the Romish Religion; to others, that they were forced of necessity to take Arms, lest the Ancient Nobility of England should be trodden under Foot by new Upstarts, and their Country delivered for a Prey to Strangers. Hereupon they rush into open Rebellion: Nicholas Morton a Priest thrusting them forward, who was sent from the Bishop of Rome to pronounce Queen Elizabeth to be an Heretic, and thereby to have Forfeited all Dominion and Power. And immediately they set forth a Writing wherein they declare, 'That they had not taken Arms with any other Intent than ' that the Religion of their Forefathers might be restored, corrupt Counsellors removed from the Queen; the Duke and other ' faithful Lords that were put from their Rank and Degree, restored to Liberty and Grace: And that they attempted nothing ' against the Queen, to whom they vowed themselves now and ' ever to be most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects.

THE Rebels on the 12th Day of their Rebellion were Proclaimed Traitors to their Country, and *Suffex* marched against them with 7000 Men, accompanied with *Edward* Earl of Rutland, the Lord *Hunsdon*, the Lord *Ewers*, and the Lord *Willoughby* of Parham. When *Suffex* was come to *Aukland*, the Rebels in fearful manner fled to *Hexham*, and shortly after came dispersedly, wandering through By-ways, to *Naworth* Castle: Where hearing that the Earl of *Warwick* and *Clinton* Lord Admiral pursued them in haste with 12000 Men from the South Parts of *England*, the two Earls with a small Company, unknown to the rest, presently withdrew themselves into the Neighbour Country of *Scotland*. *Northumberland* lurked privily at *Haxclaw* in poor Cottages among the *Grahams*, famous Thieves, by whom he was afterwards delivered into *Murray's* Hands; *Westmorland*, found a Lurking Place with Carr of *Ferniburst* and *Buchluy*, and at length escaped with some Englishmen into the *Netherlands*, where he led a very poor Life, even to his Old Age, living upon a very slender Pension from the Spaniard. The rest being dispersed saved themselves, some by Flight, and some by lurking in close Corners. Sixty six Petty Constables and others were Hanged for a Terrour at *Durham*, among whom the Man of most Note was one *Plomtree* a Priest. At *York* were Executed *Sinton Digbey*, *J. Fulthorp*, *Thomas Bishop*, *Robert Peneman*; and at *London* some few Months after, *Christopher* and *Thomas Norton*; and some others elsewhere.

AFTERWARDS such of the Rebels as were of the best Note were convicted of High Treason and proscribed; namely,
Charles

against Queen ELIZABETH.

Charles Earl of Westmorland, Thomas Earl of Northumberland, Ann Countess of Northumberland Daughter to Henry Earl of Worcester, Edward Dacres of Morton, John Nevil of Leversege, John Swinborne, Thomas Markenfeld, Egremond Ratcliff the Earl of Suffex his Brother, Christopher Nevil, Richard Norton of Norton Coniers, Christopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas of the Family of the Nortons, Robert and Michael Tempest, George Stafford, and about 40 more of noble Birth. These Men's Convulsion and Proscription was confirmed in the next Parliament following. Thus was the Flame of this Rebellion soon extinct, while Chapine Vitelli (who was privy thereunto) openly before the Queen and the Lords admired, but inwardly fretted, that it was so suddenly and easily extinguished, and that his coming into England was by this Means frustrate.

O U T of the smothered Fire of this Rebellion there brake forth as it were out of the Embers, a new Flame at *Naworth* in Cumberland, near the *Pitts Wall*, kindled by *Leonard Dacres*, second Son to *William Lord Dacres of Gilleland*. This *Leonard Dacres* (when the Lord *Dacres* his Nephew by his elder Brother died young) stomached it much that so goodly an Inheritance descended by Law to his Nieces, whom the Duke of *Norfolk*, their Father-in-Law, had betrothed to his Sons, and had commenced a Suit against his Nieces: Which when it went not to his Desire, he fell to Plotting and Practising with the Rebels, and attempted (but in vain) to deliver the Queen of *Scots* out of Custody. But when they had taken up the Banner of Rebellion sooner than he thought, and were proclaimed Enemies to their Country while he was at Court, he, being admitted to salute the Queen, tendered her his best Service against the Rebels, and was thereupon sent Home again. By the Way (as was found afterwards) he held Correspondence with them, by Messengers that went between him and them, and encouraged them, promising great Matters from the Ambassadors of Foreign Princes, and, amongst other things, that he (having levied Men in the Queen's Name) would cut off the Lord *Scroop* Warden of the West March; and the Bishop of *Carlisle*. Which when he could not effect, he sent Letters of Commendation after the Earls that were flying to the *Scots*, seized upon the Castle of *Greystock* and other Houses belonging to the *Dacres*, fortified the Castle of *Naworth* as his own Inheritance, and under colour of defending his own and resisting the Rebels, gathered together 3000 of the Rank-Riders of the Borders, and some others which were most devoted to the Name of the *Dacres*, which in that Tract was a Name of great Reputation.

AGAINST these marcheth the Lord *Hunsdon* with the old Garrison-Soldiers of *Berwick*. The Rebels, not trusting to their strong

strong Holds, march forth to encounter him, and with a triangular Battle flanked on every Side with Horsemen, receive him at the little River *Gelt*. The Fight was maintained on both Sides very sharply: But *Leonard*, after very many of his Men were slain, left the Victory to the Lord *Hunsdon*, and withdrew himself to the next Part of *Scotland*. From whence shortly after he crossed the Seas into the Low-Countries, and died a poor Man at *Louvaine*.

NEITHER was *Ireland* at this Time free from Rebellions. For *Edmund* and *Peter Boteler*, the Earl of *Ormond*'s Brethren, refused to obey the Laws, prosecuting the good Subjects with Fire and Sword, and entered into a Confederacy with *James Fitz-Moris* of the House of *Desmond*, *Mac-Artimore*, *Fitz-Edmund Steward* of *Imokelly*, and others, who, with the Bishop of *Rome* and the Spaniard, laboured all they could to maintain their Religion, and to out *Queen Elizabeth* of her Kingdom of *Ireland*. Whereupon they were proclaimed Traitors, and Sir *Peter Carew* the Elder skirmished with them sundry times with variable Success. Nevertheless, having gathered together certain Companies of People of desperate Fortune, they besieged *Kilkenny*, and commanded the Citizens to deliver *Warham St. Leger*'s Wife into their Hands: But being beaten off by the Garrison-Soldiers who sallied upon them, they miserably harrassed the Country round about. To kindle the Flame of this Rebellion, there came from the Spaniard *Juan Mendoza*: And out of *England*, to quench it, came the Earl of *Ormond*, who perswaded his Brethren, so that they submitted themselves: Yet were they cast into Prison. But the Earl's continual Intercession for them to the Queen, obtained that they were not brought to their Trial, as their Offences deserved. But the Lord Deputy sharply pursued the Remainders of this Rebellion by the Means of Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*, and soon dispersed them.

IN *Ulster* also they were up in Rebellion, *Turlough Leinigh*, through his own Levity, and the restless Fancy of his Ministers, engaging himself sometimes in War, and sometimes embracing Peace. But he was kept within his Duty, not so much by the English Garrisons, as by the *Hebridians*, who now and then out of those hungry Islands overflowed his far Country: Against whose Incurfions on that Side, great Store of Money was sent ever-and-anon out of *England*, to fortify the Sea-Coast, but all in vain.

A. D. 1570. THE Rebellion in *England* being now extinguished, *Murray*, Regent of *Scotland*, laboured earnestly that the Queen of *Scots* might be delivered into his Hands; and upon that Condition he both offered Hostages, and promised to deliver up the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*; and so

so wrought, that the Bishop of Rossie was committed to the Custody of the Bishop of London, as Author of the Rebellion. Then, to win Favour with Queen Elizabeth by some meritorious Exploit, in the Month of January he entred into the Borders of Scotland joining upon England, with an Army, to search for the English Rebels, of whom a few he took, but those of no Note; and at the length he found the Earl of Northumberland, betrayed by his Host as he lurked amongst the Rank-Riders on the Borders, sent him to Lough Levin to be kept, and grievously afflicted the Borderers.

A.D. 1570. THOMAS Carr of Fernihurst, and Walter Scot of Buchluy, two stout Men amongst the Scottish Borderers, to the Scottish Queen most devoted, and who had stood out for her even to Banishment and the Ruin of their Estates, entered by Force into England with the Scots and some English Rebels, broke the Peace, and with Fire and Sword harrassed the Borders as if they meant to make a Desolation. Hereupon the Earl of Sussex was commanded to levy Forces, and to march against Buchluy and Fernihurst; but to prosecute by War those only who had lately with the English Rebels invaded England, or had relieved, or from thenceforth should relieve, the English Rebels, contrary to the Confederacies.

SUSSEX, with the Lord Hunsdon, Drury Marshal of Berwick, and an English Army, entered into Scotland, fired the Towns and Villages of Buchluy and the Carrs all over Trivdale, spoiled their Fields, and demolished Fernihurst and Craling two Castles of Thomas Carr's. On the other Side Henry Lord Scroop entred at the very same Time into the West March of Scotland, and wasted far and wide all over Anandale the Territories of Johnston and others which had harboured the English Rebels. At this Time were burnt 300 Villages, and about 50 Castles razed.

SOME few Days after, Sussex entring again into Scotland with the Lord Hunsdon, besieged Hume's-Castle, a Receptacle of the English Rebels, and took it by Composition: Wherein were found not above one or two of the Rebels, who being hanged, and a Garrison put into the Castle, he commanded Drury to besiege Fast-Castle, another Hold also of the Lord Hume's, which was also soon yielded up unto him.

WHEN the English Rebels had now retired themselves into the inner Parts of Scotland, and, associating with others like themselves, threatened Fire and Sword to the Borderers in England, and to those of the King's Party in Scotland; Sussex, as soon as Drury was returned, sent him back again the seventh Day after into Scotland with 1200 Foot, and 400 Horse; who at Coldingham received Hostages for the Earls of Angus, Mar-

ton,

son, *Marre*, and *Glencarne*, and for the Barons of *Reuven* and *Lindsey*, who had with much Intreaty invited in the *English*. Afterwards *Suffex* himself, accompanied with *Sir George Cary*, *Sir Thomas Manours*, *Sir Robert Constable*, and other Captains and Commanders, marched to *Edinburgh*, and joined his Forces with the said Earls, and with *Lenox* who was then newly returned out of *England*: All these march by *Lithquo* to *Glasgow*, from whence *Hamilton* Duke of *Chastel-herault* had withdrawn himself. From thence they turn aside to *Hamilton-Castle*, which was soon rendered. A good Town also of the *Hamilton's* was fired, and their Possessions every where wasted all over *Cloiddale*, as was also in their Return *Hamilton's* Palace at *Lithquo*.

WHILST *Queen Elizabeth* assisted the King's Party in *Scotland*, the Spaniards failed not the captive *Queen*, but through the Procurement of *Hamilton*, Rector of the Church of *Dunbar*, sent privily out of the *Netherlands* great Provisions of Arms and Powder, seven Pieces of Great Ordnance, and some Quantity of Money, to *Huntley* the *Queen's* Lieutenant in the North Part of *Scotland*. In the mean time, *Huntley*, the Duke of *Chastel-herault*, and *Argyle* the *Queen's* Lieutenants, by Common-Council and the *Queen's* Consent, dispatched *George* Lord *Seaton* in Embassage to the Duke of *Alva*, to engage him to assist them to restore their *Queen* and re-establish Popery in *Scotland*.

THE Duke of *Alva* made fair Promises, but all in vain: For by reason of great Troubles arising in the *Netherlands*, he could send no Men into *Scotland*.

A.D. 1570. UPON publishing the Pope's Bull for excommunicating *Queen Elizabeth*, new Suspicions arose that some Monster was a breeding: And certainly another Rebellion was ready forthwith to break out in *Norfolk*; but was prevented in its very Beginning. Certain *Norfolk* Gentlemen, being minded to set the Duke at Liberty, laid a Plot, that when the People resorted to a Fair at *Harlestone*, they would gather the Multitude together by the Sound of a Trumpet, under Pretence of Expelling the *Netherlanders* out of *England*, who had withdrawn themselves in great Numbers to that Coast, by reason of the Duke of *Alva's* Tyranny. Of these Gentlemen some were brought to their Trial and condemned of High Treason: Three only were executed, (such was the *Queen's* Mercy.) The Man of greatest Note was *John Throckmorton*, who at the Bar stood mute; but at the Gallows, to excuse the rest, confessed himself the principal Author and Perswader of the Business.

JOHN Felton, the Man that set up the Bull upon the Bishop of *London's* Palace Gates, was now taken, (for fly he would not,) arraigned, and with an undaunted Mind confessed the Fact, (which

(which, notwithstanding, he would not acknowledge to be a Fault;) for which he was hanged near the Place where he had set it up, getting thereby the vain Repute of a glorious Martyrdom.

THE Times were now most full of Jealousies and Conspiracies. For *Thomas* and *Edward Stanley*, the Earl of *Derby's* younger Sons by the Daughter of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, *Thomas Gerard*, *Rolfson*, *Hall*, and others in the County of *Derby*, conspired to deliver the Queen of Scots out of Custody. But *Rolfson's* Son, who was one of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, revealed the Conspiracy; and they were all cast into Prison, but *Hall*, who escaped into the *Ile of Man*; and from thence was sent with the Bishop of *Rosle* his Commendations over to *Dunbriton*, where he was taken afterwards when that Castle was won, and at length executed at *London*. The Bishop of *Rosle* also himself, having been lately delivered out of Custody, was again committed to the Bishop of *London's* keeping; for holding secret Conferences with the Earl of *Southampton*, a Man most devoted to the *Romish Religion*.

IN *Ireland*, *Cönogher O-Brian*, Earl of *Twömond*, closely contrived with some others to raise a Rebellion; which, just as it was ready to break forth, was by meer Chance blown over. For the very Day before they were to take up Arms, *Fiston* Earl of *Connaught*, Governour of *Connaught*; being utterly ignorant of the Matter, courteously signified to *Twömond*, that he would be his Guest next Day with some Friends of his: *Twömond* being convicted in his own Conscience, and stricken with Fear, which is the worst Presager in doubtful Matters, supposing that his Plot was discovered, and that the Governour would come as an Enemy, not as a Guest, put to Sea presently and sailed into *France*, whilst all Men wondered what was become of him. The Conspirators, fearing he had been gone into *England* to reveal the Matter, continued in their Obedience. But when he came to certain Knowledge of all, he seriously repented him, and freely confessed the whole Matter to *Norris* the Ambassador in *France*.

BUT *Thomas Stukely*, an *Englishman*; a riotous Spendthrift, who having consumed his Estate had fled into *Ireland*, slipped out of *Ireland* into *Italy*, to *Pius Quintus*, Bishop of *Rome*; where incredible it is into how great Grace and Favour he wrought himself by his Flatteries with that Old Man, who breathed after the Destruction of Queen *Elizabeth*; making great Boasts and Promises that with 3000 *Italians* he would drive the *English* out of *Ireland*, and fire the *English Fleet*. Which things he afterwards wickedly attempted, but to his own Destruction.

A. D. 1571. WHEN the Captive Queen of Scots was now without all Hopes, though not without extreme Grief, and all her Servants were removed from her but Ten and a Priest, and all Means of procuring her Safety and Liberty were obstructed, she could no longer conceal that which had been long time lock'd up in her Breast. *She therefore privately sendeth a large Commentary or Draught of her Counsels and Affairs which she had formerly written, together with certain Love-Letters, to the Duke of Norfolk, written in Cyphers known only to them two; as also other Letters, to be conveyed by Ridolpho to the Pope and the Spaniard: Which Ridolpho she commenderth as a Man most devoted to her, and most necessary for her Service. Higford, the Duke's Secretary, who transcribed these Papers in an ordinary Character, being commanded to cast them into the Fire, hid them under a Mat in the Duke's Chamber, and this (as it seemeth) by Appointment beforehand.*

SOME English took great Care and Pains to hasten a Marriage betwixt the Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk, whom they had, by their corrupt Counsels, drawn again to that Pass, that, contrary to what he had promised, he began to think again of Marriage with her: Which was first thus discovered.

RIDOLPHO the Florentine, who was sent into Foreign Parts to solicit the Queen of Scots Affairs, had imparted to Charles Bailife a Netherlander, the Queen of Scots Servant, all his Transactions with the Duke of Alva, and had delivered him Letters written in Cyphers for her, the Spanish Ambassadour, the Duke of Norfolk, Rosse, and the Lord Lumley, made up all in one Packet: Which Bailife brought over himself, though Rosse had commanded he should leave them with the Governour of Calice to be sent over.

But as soon as Bailife was arrived in the Haven of Dover, he was apprehended and imprisoned, and the Packet of Letters sent to the Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports: Whereof Rosse was the first that had any Notice; who dealt so carefully and cunningly with the Lord Cobham, being a Favourer of the Duke's Purpose, that the said Packet was delivered to him, and another Packet made up of old insignificant Letters delivered to the Council, and this also was notified to Bailife. He, being put to the Rack confessed some things, and amongst others, that a Packet of Letters came to Rosse his Hands. Neither was Rosse ignorant of this, who presently dispatched Cuthbert his Secretary privately to leave his Cyphers, and whatsoever else might do any Hurt, abroad amongst his Friends; so that when Suffex, Burghley, Mildmay and Sadleir diligently searched his House, they found nothing. Nevertheless he was committed
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the third Day after to the Custody of the Bishop of *Ely*, and within a while after conveyed into the Isle of *Ely*. Sir *Thomas Stanley* also and Sir *Thomas Gerard*, Knights, and *Rolfson*, were cast into the Tower of London. And *Henry Howard* (who had aspired to the Archbishoprick of *York*) was upon Suspicion committed to the Custody of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ABOUT the same time the Queen of *Scots* had sent a certain Sum of Money to the *French Ambassadour*, to be conveyed to her Party in *Scotland*. The Ambassadour delivered it to *Barker* and *Higford*, who acquainting the Duke therewith, delivered it to *Brown* a Citizen of *Shrewsbury*, one of the Duke's Retainers, to be conveyed by *Banister* and *Lowder* into *Scotland*, to the Lord *Heris*. *Brown* being a Man of a Nature apt to suspect, and finding by the Weight that Gold Coin was delivered him for Silver, put the same with the Letters into the Council's Hands.

HEREIN the Wiser sort have observed, that the Duke first made himself guilty of High Treason, in that he relieved *Heris* and the *Scots*, who were Proclaimed Enemies, and had wasted the Borders of *England*. Hereupon *Higford* was carried to Prison, who of his own accord presently confessed the whole Matter touching the Money, and withal revealed in what Places he had hid the Letters and Cyphers, and also the Queen of *Scots* Commentary before-mentioned.

WHEN the Council had received this Commentary and the Letters beforementioned, as likewise other Letters sent from the Bishop of *Rome*, and *Barker* being apprehended had confessed all, Sir *Ralph Sadleir* was commanded to keep a Guard upon the Duke's House at *London*. The third Day after the Duke himself was examined, and (not knowing what his Servants had confessed, but supposing the said Commentary with the Letters had been burnt,) denied all things which they had confessed. Hereupon within a Day or two, namely, the 7th of *September*, he was brought back again to the Tower of *London* (from whence he was set at Liberty a Year before) by Sir *Ralph Sadleir*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, Sir *Henry Nevill*, and Dr. *Wilson*. Afterwards *Banister*, who was the Duke's Counsellor at Law, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Southampton*, the Lord *Lumley*, the Lord *Cobham*, and *Thomas* his Brother, *Henry Percy*, *Lowder*, *Powell*, *Goodyer*, and others, were committed to Prison, who every one of them in hopes of Pardon confessed what they knew.

As soon as the Council produced these Men's Confessions, the Queen of *Scots* and the Bishop of *Rosse's* Letters, with the fore-said Commentary, to the Duke's Face, he was wonderfully troubled; but when he looked upon the Commentary and the Letters which he thought had been burnt, he was abashed, and brake forth

into these Words, *I am betrayed and undone by my own Confidants, being loth to mistrust them; which is the Strength and Nerves of Wisdom.* But he humbly besought the Council to make Intercession for him to the Queen, promising to conceal nothing which he knew. The same Day he was Examined upon 50 Articles or thereabouts, and concealed nothing. By the Confessions of them all, yea and of the Duke himself, *the Bishop of Rosse was charged as the Contriver of the Business;* and was conveyed to the Tower of London; where, being kept very straitly, in a short time he Answered to all Questions, with Proviso that his Answers should not be prejudicial to any.

A. D. 1572. THE Duke of Norfolk was brought to his Tryal January the 16th, for his Crimes abovementioned, and was found Guilty, and had Sentence of Death passed upon him as in Cases of High Treason; and on the second of June he was Executed.

SOME few Days after, *Barney and Mather* were Executed, who had Conspired with one *Herle*, a Lewd Companion of theirs, to make away some of the Council, and deliver the Duke. But *Herle* soon revealed the Matter: To whom *Barney* (when he saw him brought as his Accuser) smiling said, *Herle, thou hast prevented me one Hour, else I had stood in thy Place as thy Accuser, and thou hadst stood here in mine as Guilty, and to be Hanged.* This Conspiracy, and several other Practices to deliver the Prisoners, were the Cause that a Parliament was holden, in which an Act was made against any Attempts to rescue Prisoners.

A. D. 1572. WHEN it was found that the Queen of Scots, at the very time when the French King and Queen Elizabeth were labouring to compound the Differences in Scotland, did intend to enter into a close Confederacy with the Spaniard, by means of the Lord Seaton, who arriving in Essex, was returned through England into Scotland in the Disguise of a Sailor, and had from the Duke of Alva promised Auxiliary Forces to the Queen of Scots, who were of the Queen's Party, both she was kept in closer Custody, and the Affection of the French King by little and little waxed cold towards her. Certainly the Duke of Alva omitted no subtle way of putting in Execution the Hatred which he bore in his Heart towards Queen Elizabeth: And she with no less Diligence, used all means to disappoint the same, and frustrate his Attempts.

IN the Month of May, *Thomas Percy* Earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled, and fled into Scotland, was for a Sum of Money agreed upon, delivered into the Hands of the Lord Hunsdon Governour of Berwick, by *Morton*, who had been very much beholden to him while he lived an Exile in England,
(but

(but who hath ever been found grateful to Men in Calamity?) he was shortly after Beheaded at *York*.

IN *Ireland* a Rebellion brake forth about *West-Meth*, headed by the Sons of *Richard* Earl of *Clan-Richard*; who being pursued, soon submitted themselves to the Lord Deputy.

IN *Leinster* also the O-Moors, a Seditious kind of People, raised an Insurrection; who being presently Proclaimed Rebels, they returned to their Duty, by the Perswasion of the Earl of *Kildare*.

A. D. 1573. JOHN Lesley Bishop of *Rosse*, was delivered out of Prison, and commanded to depart *England*; who withdrew himself into *France*. Scarce was he departed the Land, but *H. Cockin*, who used privately to convey his Letters for him, was apprehended, and by his Confession *Morgan* discovered, who being a forward Man to further any secret Designs in behalf of the Queen of *Scots*, and very eager to put them in Execution, presently fled. Also a Principal Physician amongst the Papists, and *Good*, both of them Doctors of Physick, and *Francis Berry*, were kept in Prison some Months, for holding secret Correspondence with her by Letters.

IN the mean time the Bishop of *Rosse* omitted nothing on behalf of the Queen of *Scots*, with the Emperour, the Bishop of *Rome*, the *French* King, and the Popish Princes of *Germany*, who all of them held him in Hope, but performed just nothing.

IN *Ireland* the O-Conors and the O-Moors, Families impatient of Quiet, gathered together certain roving Companies, and making outrageous Spoil, sacked and burnt *Athlone*. But Sir *John Perott*, President of *Munster*, kept them from joining their Forces with the Rebels in *Munster*, and made them glad to crave Pardon with all Submission, in the Church of *Kilmalrick*. And at the same time the Earl of *Desmond*, with *John* his Brother, who were the Authors of that Rebellion, were brought back by Sir *Edward Fitton* out of *England* into *Ireland*, and cast into Prison at *Dublin*; from whence notwithstanding, they shortly after broke out.

IN *Ulster*, *Brian Mac-Phelim*, who had seized upon a great Part of the Country of *Clandeboy*, burnt the Town of *Knockfergus*; and others in that Tract began to raise Tumults. Against these *Walter D'Evereux*, Earl of *Essex*, was sent; who having first upon the Borders of *Ulster*, perswaded *Desmond* to lay down Arms and submit himself, did afterwards set upon *Brian Mac-Phelim* and his Forces, and with the Slaughtering of 100 *Irish*, he took *Brian*, and *Rory Oge* his Half Brother, and *Brian's* Wife.

A. D. 1575. ESSEX Marched against the *Hebridian Scots*, who had seized upon *Clandeboy*, drove them into lurking Places,
put

put 400 of the Islanders of *Rachdale* to the Sword, forced the Castle, and put a Garrison therein.

A. D. 1576. SIR Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, going into *Ulster*, many came in to him, falling upon their Knees, and craving his Protection, namely, *Mac Mahon*, *Mac Guire*, *Turlough Leinigh*, and others. In *Leinster* in like manner did the O-Conors and the O-Moors, who by Force of Arms had seized upon their Ancient Inheritances in *Leise* and *Ophalie*, out of which they had been thrown by the Law. The Earl of *Desmond* coming to see him at *Cork*, offered him his best Service and Obedience, with all Submission. From thence going into *Connaught*, he received into his Protection the Earl of *Clan Richard's* Sons, who had Rebelled, but now most submissively craved Pardon in the Church of *Galway*.

SCARCE two Months after, the Earl of *Clan Richard's* Sons gathered together again a Rabble of Lewd Fellows, and outrageously practised their Robberies and Depredations all over *Connaught*: But upon the Lord Deputy's coming, their Thieving Troops were dispersed and fled, and the Earl of *Clan Richard* himself their Father, was cast into Prison at *Dublin*, as accessory to their Crimes. The Lord Deputy being returned back, they crept out of their Holes again, and in vain besieged *Balla-Reogh* Castle with Loss of Men, being their Father's Chief Seat. The Lands of *Mac William Eughter*, that is, the Younger, they wasted, joining to them the *Island Scots*. But at the coming of the Lord Deputy they vanished again.

A. D. 1577. THE Prince of Orange had opportunely learned, That *Don John* (of *Austria*) was projecting to Marry with the Queen of *Scots*, and presently acquainted Queen *Elizabeth* therewith, who was moreover ascertained, that *Don John*, through the Perswasion of the Earl of *Westmorland*, and the English Fugitives, and being much forwarded and favoured therein by the Bishop of *Rome*, and the *Guises*, had already swallowed the said Marriage in Hope, and withal the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; and had now determined to seize upon the Isle of *Man* in the *Irish* Sea, as commodious for invading *England* from *Ireland*, and the West Coast of *Scotland*, where the Queen of *Scots* had very many devoted unto her, as also in the opposite part of *England*, namely *North Wales*, and the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Lancashire*, and *Cheshire*, where the greatest part of the Inhabitants were very much addicted to the Popish Religion.

THERE arose also a new Suspicion from *Thomas Copley* (one of the Prime Men amongst the English Fugitives) his being recommended to the French King by *Vaux*, *Don John's* Secretary, and receiving from him the Dignity of Knighthood, and Title of
Baron.

Baron. Don John in the mean time secretly prosecuted the said Marriage, deluded Queen Elizabeth, and while he seemed to be intent upon the perpetual Edict of Peace, brake forth into War, surprized Towns and Castles by Craft, and wrote to the Spaniard, that the best Course was to fall upon the Islands of Zeland, before he set upon the inner Provinces; and feeding his own Hopes, he endeavoured to perswade him by Escovedo, his Secretary, that England might easilier be won than Zeland.

QUEEN Elizabeth declared she knew for certain, that Don John by his secret Practices with the Queen of Scots, was her most mortal Enemy, and the Spaniard understood also for certain, that there was a Plot laid by Don John against her.

IN Ireland the O-Moors and O-Conors and others, whose Ancestors Sussex Lord Deputy had in the Reign of Queen Mary deprived of their Patrimonies in Leise and Ophalie, for their Misdemeanours, and had assigned them no other Place to live in, brake forth into Rebellion, Rory Oge being their Ringleader; the Town of Naas they fired; Lachlin they assaulted, but were repulsed by the Valour of George Carew the Governour; and within a few Days after, laying a Trap for the Baron of Upper Ossory, he was intercepted himself, and cut in Pieces, freeing thereby the Neighbour People from farther Fears.

A. D. 1578. FOR invading of Ireland and England both at once, and Deposing of Queen Elizabeth, who was the strongest Bulwark of the Reformed Religion, both the Spaniard and Gregory XIII, Bishop of Rome, had their secret Consultations and Designs.

THESE two, who knew that the greatest Strength of England consisted in the Navy Royal and the Merchants Ships, which were both built and furnished for Sea-Service, thought it good that the Italian and Low-Country Merchants should upon some Pretence or other, hire the greatest Part of these Merchant Ships for long Voyages, and while they were abroad, the Navy-Royal should be surprized and overpowered by a greater Fleet; and that at the same time Thomas Stukeley, an English Fugitive, should with a Body of Men joyn with the Rebels in Ireland. He had by his vapouring Brags of himself, wrought himself into such Favour with that Ambitious Pope, that he honoured him with the Titles of Marquess of Leinster, Earl of Wexford and Caterlaugh, Viscount Morough, and Baron of Ross, and gave him the Command of 800 Italians, levied at the Spaniard's Charge, and Pay for the Irish War. With these putting to Sea from Civita Vecchia, he arrived at length in Portugal, at the Mouth of the River Tagus, where, by the Operation of Divine Providence, these Designs against England and Ireland were disappointed; for Stukely making a Campaign in Africa under Sebastian King
of

of Portugal, was there slain in Battle, together with *Sebastian* and two other Kings.

HAD not this fatal End of Don *Sebastian* diverted the *Spaniard's* Mind, from the Invasion of England, to the Hopes of the Kingdom of Portugal, a great Storm of War (if any Credit may be given to the English Fugitives) had fallen upon England. For they write, that those vast Forces which the *Spaniard* had begun to levy in Italy, and were to be poured into England, were employed for the Conquest of Portugal. Neither could he be perswaded (being wholly bent upon the Conquest of that Kingdom) so much as once to think of England, though the English Fugitives with great Importunity urged him thereunto, and the Bishop of Rome promised him a consecrated Banner or Cross for this, as for an Holy War. But when certain Intelligence came that *Stukely* and his Italians were slain in Mauritania, and that the *Spaniard* set his Mind upon nothing but Portugal, the English Fleet, which waited for *Stukely* upon the Coast of Ireland, was called home.

A.D. 1579. IN Munster, a Province of Ireland, *James Fitz-Morris* raised a new Rebellion. He had withdrawn himself into France, promising the King, that if he would assist him, he would unite all Ireland to the Scepter of France, and restore the Romish Religion in that Isle. But being wearied out with Delays, he went from France into Spain, and made the same Promises to the Catholick King. The King sent him over to the Bishop of Rome; from whom having (at the earnest Sollicitation of *Sanders* an English Priest, and *Allen* an Irish one, both of them Doctors in Divinity) gotten a little Money, the Authority of a Legate granted to *Sanders*, a consecrated Banner, and Letters of Recommendation to the *Spaniard*, he returned into Spain, and from thence arrived about the 1st Day of July, with those two Divines, three Ships, and a small Body of Men, at Saint Mary Wick in Kerry, a Peninsula of Ireland; where, in a Place solemnly consecrated by the Priests, he erected a Fort, and drew up his Ships close under it. Which Ships *Thomas Courtney* an English Gentleman, who lay by Chance at Anchor with a Man of War in a Road hard by, soon after set upon, took and carried away, and deprived the *Spaniards* of the Benefit of the Sea. *John* and *James*, Brothers to the Earl of *Desmond*, gathering together a few Irish, join themselves forthwith with their Cousin *Fitz-Morris*: But the Earl himself, who wished well to their Design, gathered his Friends together, as if he meant to oppose them, having cunningly shifted off the Earl of *Clancary*, who was coming to him with a select Body of Men to assist him against the Enemies and Rebels:

As soon as the Lord Deputy had certain Intelligence; that the Enemies were landed, he commanded the Earl of *Desmond* and his Brothers jointly by *Henry Davill*, an *English Gentleman*, and a Stout Soldier, and very Familiar with the *Desmonds*, that they should forthwith assault the Fort: Which when they shifted off and refused to do, as a thing full of Danger, *Davill* departed; and *John Desmond* followed after him. At *Trally*, a small Town, he overtook him at his Inn, and in the dead of the Night, having corrupted his Host, brake into his Chamber with certain Cut-throats, having their Swords drawn, where *Davill* slept securely with *Arthur Carter*, Lieutenant to the Marshal of *Munster*, a stout old Soldier, and slew both him and *Carter* that lay with him, stabbing them in many Places; then he slew all *Davill's* Servants, who were lodged in several Chambers; and so returning all begoared with Blood, he boasted among the Spaniards of the Murder: And let this (said he) be a Pledge to you of my Faithfulness towards you, and the Cause you are engaged in. This Fact *Sanders* commended as a sweet Sacrifice in the Sight of God.

THE Spaniards, when they saw so small a Number of *Irish* join with them, and those unarmed and pitiful Fellows, contrary to what *Fitz-Morris* had promised them, began to despair of themselves, and to cry out they were undone, and to bewail their Condition; for they saw no way to escape. *Fitz-Morris* exhorteth them to wait patiently, assuring them that there were great Forces coming to their Aid, and feignedly taketh a Journey to *St. Cross* in *Tipperary*, under Pretence of performing a Vow he had made in *Spain*, but indeed, to gather together seditious Fellows out of *Connaught* and *Ulster*.

WHILST he, with a few Horsemen and 12 Footmen, took his Journey through the Lands of *William a Burgh* his Kinsman, (who in the former Rebellion was engaged with him) he was opposed and attacked by the Sons of the said *William a Burgh*, in which Action *Fitz-Morris* himself, and most of his Men, were slain. His Head was cut from his Body, his Body quartered, his Quarters set upon Poles at the Gates of *Kilmalock*, where he had formerly, with solemn Obtestations, sworn Allegiance to his Prince in the Church before *Perott*.

NOW was *Drury*, Lord Deputy, come near to *Kilmalock*, and sent for the Earl of *Desmond*, who appeared before him, promised his Fidelity and Obedience to his Princess, and bound himself by Oath, that both himself in Person and his would serve her against the Rebels. Whereupon he was dismissed to gather his Men together, and return to the Lord Deputy. *John Desmond*, the Earl's Brother, who was put in *Fitz-Morris* his Room among the Rebels, by an Ambush surprized and slew

Herbert and Paise, two English Captains, with their Companies; and was hurt himself in the Face. But the Companies were made up again with 600 Men out of *Devonshire*; and *Perott* was sent out of *England* with six Men of War to defend the Coast.

At which Time the Lord Deputy was fain to retire to *Waterford* for Recovery of his Health, and committed both the managing of the War and the Presidentship of *Munster* to *Nicholas Malbey*, Governour of *Connaught*, an experienced old Soldier. As he was departing, *Desmond's* Wife fell upon her Knees, and offered him her only Son and Heir in Hostage for his Father. *Malbey* marcheth into *Conilo* against the Rebels; where *John Desmond* encountered him, in a pitch'd Field, with the Hallowed Banner of the Bishop of *Rome* displayed; and they fought smartly on both Sides. At length, *John* first betook himself to Flight, and left his Men to the Slaughter; amongst whom was found that *Allen the Divine*, who had encouraged them to the Engagement, promising them assured Victory.

THE Earl of *Desmond*, who had in Shew and Words so long and so egregiously play'd the Dissembler, openly discovereth his rebellious Spirit. The Rebels charged *Malbey's* Camp in the dark, but they retired without effecting any thing. The President put a Garrison into *Rekel*, and marched towards *Asketten*, a Castle of the Earl's, upon a Rock, compassed about with the River *Asketten*, and kept by a Party of Soldiers. The Earl strengthened his Camp all the ways he could, both with the lately arrived Spaniards and with Irish. At this Time, in the Beginning of *October*, *Drury* the Lord Deputy died, and with him *Malbey's* Authority in *Munster* died also; therefore, putting his Soldiers into Garrison-Towns, he retired into *Connaught*, his own Government.

By the Lord Deputy's Death the Rebels take Courage, and consult how to free themselves from their Subjection to the English. The best Course (they thought) was, to block up the Garrisons round on all Sides, and so to famish them. *James Desmond* therefore besieged *Adar*, where *William Stanley* and *George Carew* had their Quarters: But the Garrison-Soldiers fearing Hunger, the worst of all Evils, wearied the Besiegers with such frequent Sallies, that they brake up the Siege, and left the Besieged at Liberty to fetch in Booty out of the Country adjoining; which they valorously and stoutly performed, wounding *James* himself.

THE Earl of *Ormond*, being made President of *Munster*, sent the Earl of *Desmond's* Son, whom he had in Hostage, to *Dublin*, to be there kept. *Pelham* being chose Lord Justicer, with the Authority of Lord Deputy, sent for the Earl of *Desmond*; but he, by Letters sent by his Wife, excused himself. *Ormond* there-
fore

fore was sent to command him, to deliver up Sanders the Divine, the Foreign Soldiers, and the Castles of Carigo-Foyle, and Asketten, into the Lord Justicer's Hands, to submit himself absolutely, and use his Forces against his Brothers and the rest of the Rebels: Which if he did, he might obtain Pardon of his Rebellion; otherwise he should be proclaimed Traitor and Enemy to his Country. When he still shifted and avoided to do it, he was, in the Beginning of November, proclaimed Traitor, and guilty of High Treason. This being proclaimed, the Lord Justicer committed the Prosecution of the War to Ormond. Desmond turned himself against another Part of Munster, surprized and sacked Youghall, a Port Town strongly fortified, whilst no Man resisted him. Ormond layeth all waste far and near quite through Conilo, the Rebel's only Refuge, driveth away their Cattle, and giveth them for Booty to his Men. The Mayor of Youghall he commanded to be hanged before his own Door, for refusing to receive in an English Garrison, and puteth a Garrison into the Town. Then he prepareth to besiege the Spaniards in Strangicallia; But they had before withdrawn themselves out of Danger, yet the English pursuing them, put them every Man to the Sword, and miserably vexed the Rebels all over Munster. But Desmond and his Brethren, though lurking and hiding their Heads, signified to the Lord Justicer in a long Letter, that they had undertaken the Protection of the Catholick Faith in Ireland, and that by Authority from the Bishop of Rome, and Direction of the Catholick King; and therefore they do kindly advise him to join with them in so pious and meritorious a Cause, for the Salvation of his own Soul.

A. D. 1580. THE Lord Justicer smiling and jesting hereat, returned into Munster, assembled the Gentlemen, and wisely kept them with him, not suffering them to depart but upon Hostages given, and Promise made to do their best Service with him and Ormond against the Rebels; who soon after dividing their Forces, hunt after the Rebels. The Baron of Lixnaw they force to yield himself; then besiege the Castle of Carigo-Foyle, which Julio an Italian with a few Spaniards defended; and having made a Breach in the Walls, by means of their great Ordnance, they entered it by Force, and put the Garrison either to the Sword or the Gallows, and with them Julio himself. Then was the Castle of Ballilough fired and abandoned by the Garrison, as soon as they saw the English come on; as was also Asketten. The Territory of Mac-Auley was harrassed, and from thence the Lord Justicer entred into Kerry over the boggy Hill of Slewlongher, drove away a great Number of Cattle, and slew very many of the Rebels. James Desmond, the Earl's Brother, having spoiled the little Country of Muskeroy, belonging to Cormac Mac-Teg, (whom

the Lord Justicer dismissed upon Condition he should do his Country good Service against the *Rebels*,) happened upon *Donnell*, *Cormac's* Brother, who put many of his Men to the Sword, recovered the Booty, took *James*, who was mortally wounded, and delivered him to *Warham St. Leger*, Marshal of *Munster*, and to *Walter Raleigh*, (who then first had any Command of Forces,) They brought him to his Trial, and, having found him guilty of High Treason, put him to the usual Death of Traitors, setting up his Head for a Spectacle upon *Cork Gate*. *Desmond* himself being distressed with all kind of Miseries, and no where safe, shifted from Place to Place, sent his Wife to the Lord Justicer to beg his Pardon, and by his Friends earnestly dealt with *Winter*, (who then waited for the *Spaniards* upon that Coast with a well appointed Fleet,) that he might be conveyed over into *England* to beg the Queen's Mercy.

No sooner was *Arthur* Lord Grey arrived to be Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, hearing that certain *Rebels* under the Leading of *Fitz-Eustace*, and *Pheog Mac-Hugh*, the Head of the powerful Family of the *O-brines*, did commit Thefts and Robberies, and had their Refuge in *Glandilough*, 25 Miles from *Dublin* South, that he might follow the Report of his coming at the Heels, and by a severe Beginning, strike a Terrour into them, he ordered the Captains and Commanders, which came from all Places, to salute him, to gather their Forces together, and to march with him against the *Rebels*, who presently retired into *Glandilough*. When they were come to the Place, *Cosbey*, Captain of the *Irish* light Footmen, (whom they call *Kerns*,) who knew the Places perfectly well, acquainted the rest how dangerous it was to enter into that Valley, being so commodious for Ambushes: Yet he perswaded them to venture courageously; but in that Attempt the greatest part of them by far were slain; the rest, with much ado climbing up the Rocks through cumbersome and difficult Ways, escaped.

WITHIN a short time after arrived at *Smerwick* in *Kerry*, about 700 *Italians* and *Spaniards*, under the Command of *San Josepho* an *Italian*, sent from the Bishop of *Rome* and the *Spaniard*, under pretence of restoring the *Romish Religion*, but indeed to distract *Queen Elizabeth's* Forces, and to divert her Mind from the Affairs of the Low Countries. They landed without Resistance; for *Winter*, who had waited for them a good while upon that Coast, with several Men of War, was returned into *England*, the Autumnal Equinoctial being now past. The Enemy strengthened the Place with Fortifications, and named it the Fort del Or. But as soon as News was brought them that *Ormond*, President of *Munster*, approached, they abandoned the Fort, by the Persuasion of the *Irish*, and withdrew themselves into

into the Valley of *Glaningelly*. Some of them the President took, who confessed, 'That they came but 700 strong, but brought Arms sufficient for 5000, and that they expected more Men daily out of Spain; That the Pope and the Spaniard had resolved to drive the English out of *Ireland*, and had sent a great Sum of Money to that purpose, which they had delivered into the Hands of *Sanders*, the Pope's Nuncio, the Earl of *Desmond*, and *John* his Brother. The same Night the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, not knowing which ways to turn them, (for they were not used to lurking in Holes) returned in the dark to the Fort; and hard by them encamped the Earl of *Ormond*. But being unprovided of Ordnance, and other Necessaries for an Assault, he stayed for the Lord Deputy's coming; who came shortly after, accompanied by *Zouch*, *Raleigh*, *Deny*, *Mackworth*, *Achin*, and other Commanders. At the same time also was *Winter* returned out of *England* with the Men of War, not without a Check for his departing, and then they soon reduced the said Fleet, and sparing only the Commanders, they put all the rest promiscuously to the Sword, for a Terror, except the *Irish*, whom they Hanged up.

ARTHUR Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Marching against the *O-Conors*, who attempted to raise new Troubles in *Ophalie*, put *O-Moloy*, a Seditious Minded Man, to Death by Law, quieted that Country, as also the Country of the *Magobigans*, and of *O-Carol*, and crushed a dangerous Conspiracy in the very Bud. For divers of noble Families in *Leinster*, partly out of Affection to the *Romish* Religion, and partly out of Hatred against the new-come *English*, had Conspired together to surprize the Lord Deputy with his Household, to take the Castle of *Dublin* at unawares, (where all the Provisions for War lay,) and to put the *English* in *Ireland* every Man to the Sword; and so close they were in carrying on their Conspiracy, that they never Conferred or Discoursed about it more than two or two together. But amongst so many who were privy to it, it came at last to Light, and was, by the Execution of a few, timely extinguished: The most remarkable of whom was *J. Nogent*, Baron of the Exchequer. The Lord Deputy by the Terror of his Proceedings, drew *Turlogh Leinigh* to Terms of Peace, who had now begun to raise Disturbances in *Ulster*. By this means also the *O-Brines*, the *O-Moors* and *Carenaghs*, Rebels in *Leinster*, in all Humility and Submission craved Peace, offering Hostages.

A. D. 1581. THE Queen, to take away the Fear which had possessed many Men's Minds, that Religion would be altered, and Popery tolerated, permitted that *Edmund Campian*, of the Society of *Jesus*, *Ralph Sherwin*, *Luke Kirby*, and *Alexander Briant*, Priests, should be Arraigned: Who being Indicted upon the

the Act for *Treason*, made in the 25th of *Edward the Third*, and charged to have compassed and imagined the Destruction of the Queen and Realm; to have adhered to the Bishop of *Rome*, the Queen's Enemy; to have come into *England* to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Realm; and to have raised Forces to that End, were Condemned to Die; and, persisting obstinately to defend the *Pope's* Authority against the Queen, were Executed. For *Campion*, after he was Condemned, being asked, first, Whether Queen *Elizabeth* were a Right and Lawful Queen, refused to Answer: Then, Whether he would take Part with the Queen or the *Pope*, if he should send Forces against the Queen; he openly professed and testified, under his Hand, that he would stand for the *Pope*. Afterwards some others also were Executed for the same Reasons.

A. D. 1582. *Suspicious also were daily increased, by the great number of Priests creeping more and more into England, who privily felt the Minds of Men, spread abroad that Princes Excommunicate were to be deposed; and Whispered in Corners, That such Princes as professed not the Romish Religion, had Forfeited their Regal Title and Authority; That those who had taken holy Orders were, by a certain Ecclesiastical Privilege, exempted from all Jurisdiction of Princes, and not bound by their Laws, nor ought they to Reverence or Regard their Majesty; That the Bishop of Rome hath Absolute Power and Supreme Authority over the whole World, yea even in Temporal Matters: That the Magistrates of England were no lawful Magistrates, and therefore not to be accounted for Magistrates, yea, that whatsoever was done by the Queen's Authority, since the Time that the Bull Declaratory of Pius Quintus was Published against her, was, by the Laws of God and Man, altogether void, and to be esteemed as of no Validity. And some of them were not ashamed to own, that they were returned into England with no other Intent, than by reconciling Men at Confession, to Absolve every one particularly from all his Oaths of Allegiance and Obedience to the Queen, just as the said Bull did Absolve them all at once and in general. And this seemed the easier to be effected, because they promised withal, Absolution from all Mortal Sin; and the safer, because it was performed more closely, and under the Seal of Confession.*

A. D. 1583. *THE Writings of certain Papists drew some Men from their Obedience; and amongst others they so distracted one Somervill, a Gentleman, that in all haste he took a Journey privately to the Queen's Court, and, Breathing nothing but Blood against the Protestants, furiously set upon one or two by the way with his drawn Sword. Being apprehended, he confessed that he would have killed the Queen with his own Hands.*

Hands. Whereupon he, and upon his Impeachment *Edward Ardern*, his Wife's Father, a Man of very Ancient Gentility, in the County of *Warwick*, *Ardern's* Wife, their Daughter *Somervill*, and *Hall a Priest*, as Accessories, were Arraigned and Condemned. Three Days after *Somervill* was found Strangled in Prison. *Ardern* was Condemned, and the next Day after Hanged and Quartered: The Women and the Priest were spared.

THAT Infamous Rebel and Traitor to his Country, *Girald Fitz Girald*, or *Giraldides*, the 11th Earl of *Desmond* of his Family, when his Men were spent with Famine and Sword, (who had barbarously Vowed to forsake God, before they would forsake him,) and when he had escaped the Hands of the Victorious *English* for almost two Years, by lurking here and there in Corners, was now by a Common Soldier found out in a little Cottage, though unknown to him, till having his Arm almost cut off he discovered himself, and was Slain by being run thro' the Body in many places. His Head was sent over into *England*, and set upon a Pole upon *London Bridge*.

SUCH an End had this Powerful Man in *Ireland*, by having Forfeited his Allegiance to his Prince, through the Perswasion of certain Priests. The Principal of whom was *Nicholas Sanders*, an *Englishman*, who very near at the same time was Miserably Famished to Death, when, forsaken of all, and troubled in Mind for the bad Success of the Rebellion, he wandred up and down and found no Comfort or Relief. In his Pouch were found several Speeches and Letters made and written to confirm the Rebels, stuffed with large Promises from the Bishop of *Rome* and the Spaniard.

JAMES Fitz-Eustace, Viscount *Baltinglass*, a Man of great Estimation amongst the Lords of *Ireland*, being terrified with the Unhappy Fate of these Men, fled into *Spain*, where he Miserably Pined away with Sorrow.

DESMOND, who was lately Slain, was Condemned in the Parliament of *Ireland* of High Treason, and all his Lands, and those of the other Rebels in *Munster*, Confiscated.

THE Lord Deputy not only plagued the *Hebridian Scots*, who had made an Irruption into *Ireland* out of the Isles, but drove *Donell Gormi* and *Agne Mac Conell* his Brother, who had seized upon the small Country of *Glimes*, and *Surley Boy* their Uncle, who had invaded *Rout* near the Isle of *Rachlin*, to those straits, having by the Valour of Captain *Merrimen* Slain many of their Family, that they Sware Allegiance to the Queen, and received from her, upon their Intreaty and Petition, certain Lands in that Corner of the Country, upon condition that they should serve the Kings of *England* only in their Wars, and none else, without their Leave, that they should find so many Horse and

Foot in all Expeditions, and Pay such a Number of *Beeves* and *Hawks* every Year.

A. D. 1584. *Francis Throckmorton*, Eldest Son of *John Throckmorton*, a Justice of Peace in *Cheshire*, came into Suspicion, by means of a Letter to the *Queen of Scots*, which was intercepted. No sooner was he committed into Custody, and had begun to confess some things, but *Thomas Lord Paget*, and *Charles Arundel*, a Courtier, privily fled the Land, and withdrew themselves into *France*. At this Time some subtle ways were taken to try how Men stood affected; and many were brought into Suspicion; and amongst the rest, *Henry Earl of Northumberland*; his Son, *Philip Earl of Arundel*; was confined to his own House; his Wife committed to *Sir Thomas Sherley's* Custody. *William Howard* the Earl's Brother; and *Henry Howard* their Uncle, the Duke of *Norfolk's* Brother; were several times Examined about Letters from the *Queen of Scots*; and from *Charles Paget*; and about one Mope, then not known who he was. Neither are such ways for Discovery, to be esteemed altogether vain; where there is a Fear for the Prince's Safety. Certain it is; an horrid Piece of *Popish* Malice against the *Queen* discovered itself: For they set forth Books, wherein they exhorted the *Queen's* Gentlewomen to act the like against the *Queen*; as *Judith* had done with Applause against *Holofernes*. The Author was never discovered, but the Suspicion lighted upon *Gregory Martin* an *Oxford Man*: *Carter* a Bookseller was Executed; who procured them to be Printed.

THE *Queen* commanded seventy Priests, some of which were condemned, and others in Danger of the Law, to be transported out of *England*: Amongst whom was one *Edward Rish-ton*; that impious ungrateful Man to his Prince, to whom though he ought his Life; yet he soon after set forth a Book wherein he vomited out the Poison of his Malice against her.

THE *Lord Paget* and *Arundel* being come into *France*, *Sir Edward Stafford* the *Queen's* Ambassadour there, diligently observed them, yet could by no means discover what they were contriving. He dealt nevertheless with the *French King*, that they, *Morgan*, and other Englishmen, who were plotting against their Prince and Country, might be removed out of *France*. But he received no other Answer than this, 'That if they attempted any thing in *France*; the King would Punish them according to Law.'

IN the mean time *Don Bernardine de Mendoza*, the *Spaniard's* Ambassadour in *England*, secretly crossed the Sea into *France*, in a great Rage and Fury, as if he had been thrust out of *England*, contrary to the Privilege of an Ambassadour; whereas indeed, being a Man of a Violent and Turbulent Spirit,

and abusing the Sacred Privilege of his Embassy by fostering and encouraging of Treason, he was commanded to depart the Land; whereas by the Ancient Rigour and Severity in such Cases, he was to be Prosecuted, as many thought, with Fire and Sword: For he had his Hand in these Wicked Designs of *Throckmorton* and others, for bringing in of Foreigners into *England*, and deposing the Queen.

WHEN *Throckmorton* was to be Apprehended, he had privily sent away a Cabinet of Secretes to *Mendoza*. The rest of his Coffers being searched, there were found two Catalogues; in one whereof were written the Names of the Ports in *England* that were convenient to Land Forces at; in the other, the Names of those Gentlemen; all over *England*; that embraced the *Romish* Religion. As soon as he saw those two Catalogues produced, he cried out that they were Counterfeit, never seen by him before, and foisted in purposely for his Ruin: But being afterwards asked touching those Catalogues, and to what Intent they were written, he Answered, ' That going some few Years before to the *Spaw*, he had consulted with *Jeney* and Sir *Francis Inglesfield*, how *England* might best be attempted by Foreigners, and the Form of Government altered; and to that end he had taken those Notes of the Havens, and the Gentlemen's Names. That *Morgan* had given him to understand, by Letters out of *France*, that the *Catholick* Princes were now resolved that *England* should be Invaded, and the Queen of *Scots* set at Liberty, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Guise*, who now wanted nothing but Money, and an Auxiliary Army to be ready in *England*. That to procure these things, *Charles Paget* was sent privily into *Sussex*, under the Counterfeit Name of *Mope*, where the Duke of *Guise* purposed to Land. That he had imparted the Matter to *Mendoza*, and shewed him the Names of the Havens, and the Gentlemen, who had already been made acquainted with them by the Conspirators. He denied not but he had promised his Assistance; and withal, had told *Mendoza* what Gentlemen he might safely Treat withal, about these things, as being a Publick Person, which he, being a Private Man, could not do without Danger: And that he concluded with him of a way how certain Principal Men of the *Catholicks* might, as soon as the Foreign Forces should arrive, raise Men, in the Queens Name, to join with the Foreigners. These things he voluntarily confessed.

NEVERTHELESS being charged with these Matters, on his Tryal for High Treason, at the Bar in *Guildhall*, *London*, he stiffly denied every particular: But he was nevertheless Convicted, and Sentence of Death pronounced against him. Being afterwards perswaded, he cast himself upon the Queen's Mercy, and

in Writing confessed again at large all those Things, in a manner which he had done before: Which yet (*such was his Inconstancy*) he again began to deny at the Gallows.

A new Treaty was set on Foot with the Queen of Scots, and she answered the Propositions made to her, in which Answer she denied not but ' That when she found herself grow Sickly, she ' committed herself and her Son to the Protection of the Duke ' of Guise, her dearest Kinsman: That she knew nothing of his ' Attempts, neither if she did, would she discover it, unless she had ' good Assurance given her of her Deliverance: For it were no ' point of Wisdom, (says she) to forsake certain Friends upon uncertain Hopes. But the Treaty was defeated, by means of certain Fears cast in the way, by those who knew how to increase Suspicions between Women that were already displeased with one another; *but principally by the Discovery of certain Papers, which Chreiston, a Scottish Man of the Society of Jesus, passing into Scotland, and being taken by some Netherland Pyrates, had torn in Pieces: The torn Pieces whereof, being thrown overboard, were by the Wind blown back again, and fell by Chance into the Ship, not without a Miracle (as Chreiston himself said.) These being put together by Waad, with much Pains and singular Dexterity, discovered new Designs of the Pope, the Spaniard, and the Guises, for Invading England.*

HEREUPON, as also upon Occasion of Rumours from all Parts, that great Dangers were at Hand and threatned, to prevent the Wicked Designs and Treacherous Practices of Seditious People, and to provide for the Queen's Safety; upon which the Welfare, both of the Realm and Religion depended, many Men of all Degrees and Condition throughout England, bound themselves in an Association, by mutual Vows, Subscriptions, and Seals, to prosecute to Death, as far as lay in their Power, all those that should attempt any thing against the Queen.

A. D. 1585. AT this Time a Parliament was holden, and William Parry, by Nation a Welshman, Born of obscure Parentage, and of mean Estate, by Title a Doctor of Law, (though but indifferently learned) a Man exceeding Proud, neat and spruce; when a Bill was preferred in the Lower-House against the Jesuites, was the only Man that stood up to speak for them, pleading that the said Law was *cruel, bloody, desperate, and of pernicious Consequence to the English Nation.* Being willing to shew his Reasons, he obstinately refused, unless it were before the Queen's Council; whereupon he was committed to Custody: But his Reasons being after heard, and Submission made, he was admitted again into the House. Shortly after the same Parry was accused by Edmund Newill, (who claimed the Inheritance of the Nevills Earls of Westmorland, and the Title of Lord

Lord *Latimer*, as next Heir Male,) to have been engaged in a secret Design for taking away the Queen's Life. But whereas *Nevill* had no Witness to make good his Accusation, *Parry* was brought to confront him, when, after some tart biting Words one against another, *Parry* began to relent a little, and being sent to the Tower of London, he voluntarily confessed his Crimes.

SOME few Days after he was Arraigned at the King's Bench Bar in *Westminster-Hall*: Where the Articles of his Indictment being read, he confessed himself Guilty, and was Condemned, and soon afterwards Executed, for his said Treason, in the Court-Yard of the great Palace at *Westminster*, where was then a full Assembly of the States of the Realm met in Parliament.

IN the Tower was *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, at this Time kept Prisoner, a Man of a lively and active Spirit and Courage, (Brother to *Thomas*, who was Beheaded at *York*.) which *Henry*, was suspected to have Plotted secretly with *Throckmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Guises*, for invading of *England*, and setting the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty, whom he always highly favoured. In the Month of *June* he was found dead in his Bed, Shot with three Bullets, near his Left Pap, his Chamber Door being Barred on the inside. The Coroners Inquest of the Neighbour-Dwellers being impanelled and sworn, according to the Custom, and having viewed the Body, considered the Place, found the Pistol with Gunpowder in the Chamber, and examined his Man that bought the Pistol, and him that sold it; gave their Verdict, that the Earl had killed himself. The third Day after there was a full Meeting of the Peers of the Realm in the Star-Chamber, where Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, briefly declared, That the Earl had been engaged in Traiterous Designs against his Prince and Country, which when he found once to be discovered, he had laid violent Hands upon himself, being terrified with the guilty Conscience of his Offence. But to satisfy the Multitude, who are always prone to believe the worst in such Cases, he commanded the Queen's Procurator or Attorney, and her Learned Council in the Law, to shew plainly the Reasons why the Earl had been kept in Prison, and the manner of his Death, which they did accordingly.

AFTER which, the manner of his Death was related, from the Evidence of the Inquest, the Testimony of the Lieutenant of the Tower, some of the Warders, and *Pantin* his Servant: And thereupon it was concluded, that he had with his own Hands Murdered himself, out of a Fear lest his Family should be attainted, and utterly ruined.

NEITHER was the Neighbour Country of *Ireland* free in this turbulent Time from the Storms of Rebellion. For when

the rest of the Provinces of this Isle enjoyed a firm and Perfect Peace, there brake forth a grand Rebellion in *Connaught*, which was afterwards suppressed by the Slaughter of about 3000 of the *Rebels*, and amongst them, of their principal Leaders, *Donell Gormoy* and *Alexander Carrogh*, Sons of *James Mac Connell*, who had for a long time infested these Parts, as also those of the House of *Burgh*, which had drawn them to this unhappy Expedition. Of the *English* few were slain, but many hurt.

A. D. 1586. *Philip*, Earl of *Arundel*, who had now been Prisoner in the *Tower* a full Year, was accused in the Star-Chamber, 'That he had relieved several Priests, contrary to the Laws; That he held Correspondence by Letters with *Allen*, and *Parsons* the *Jesuite*, the Queen's Enemies: That he had publickly in Writing questioned the Justice of the Kingdom; and that he had Intentions of departing the Realm without Licence. The Earl protesting his Obedience to the Queen, and his Love to his Country, modestly excused himself by his Affection to the *Catholick* Religion, and his Ignorance of the Laws, and, confessing his Fault, submitted himself to the Censure of the Bench, who fined him in 10000 *l.* and Imprisonment during the Queen's Pleasure.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* suspected that the Queen of *Scots*, being vexed in her Mind, did harbour dangerous Projects and Designs in her Breast. And certain it is, as evidently appeareth by the Adversaries own Writings, that the *Jesuites* on the one side, and the Fugitive Noblemen on the other side, suggested to her very dangerous Advice and Council. For the *Jesuites*, when they saw no Hope remaining of restoring the *Romish* Religion, either by her or her Son, betook themselves to new Stratagems, and began to forge a new and pretended Title to the Succession of the Kingdom of *England* for the *Spaniard*, (whose Grandeur alone they laboured to increase.) To this End they sent into *England* (as *Pasquier* saith) one *Samier* (if the Name be not Counterfeit,) a Man of their Society, to draw Noblemen and Gentlemen to the *Spaniard's* Party, and thrust her forward to her own Danger, by telling her, that if she were troublesome, neither she nor her Son should Reign; and by exciting the *Guises*, her Kinsmen, to new Attempts against the Queen of *Navarre* and the Prince of *Conde*, that being engaged therein, they might not be at Leisure to help her.

IN *June*, a dangerous Conspiracy was discovered against Queen *Elizabeth*. In the *English* Seminary at *Rheims* some there were who did believe that the Bull of *Pius Quintus* against Queen *Elizabeth*, was dictated by the Holy Ghost: These Men perswaded themselves and others, that it was a meritorious Act to kill

such

such Princes as were Excommunicate; yea, that they were Martyrs who lost their Lives upon that Account. These things *Gifford* a Doctor of Divinity, *Gilbert Gifford* and *Hodgeson* Priests, impressed so deeply upon one *John Savage*, (a Bastard by Report,) that he vowed to kill Queen *Elizabeth*. At the same time they wrote a Book, (and that only on Purpose to lull the Queen and Council fairly asleep in Security,) wherein they admonished the Papists in *England* not to attempt any thing against their Princess; And withal, they spread a false Rumour abroad, that *George Gifford*, one of the Band of the Queen's Gentlemen-Pensioners, had sworn the Queen's Death, and in that respect had drawn a considerable Sum of Money from the Duke of *Guise*.

ABOUT Easter, *John Ballard*, a Priest of the Seminary at *Rheims*, who had been visiting many of the Papists in *England* and *Scotland*, and feeling their Pulses, returned into *France* in Company with one *Maid*, *Walsingham's* Spy, (who had egregiously deceived the unwary Priest) and tampered with *Don Bernardino de Mendoza*, the Spaniard's Ordinary Ambassadour then in *France*; and with *Charles Paget*, a Man thoroughly devoted to the Queen of *Scots*, about invading of *England*. And though *Paget* demonstrated clearly, that it was in vain to invade *England* as long as Queen *Elizabeth* lived; yet was *Ballard* sent back again into *England*, having first been engaged by Oath to procure Assistance with all Speed to join the Invaders, and to effect the Queen of *Scots* Liberty.

AT *Whitsontide* arrived in *England* that filken Priest in Soldiers Habit, called commonly by the borrowed Name of Captain *Folcu*. At *London* he brake the Business to *Anthony Babington*, of *Deshick*, in *Derbyshire*, a young Gentleman of good Birth; who had a little before gone over into *France* without Licence, and grew familiarly acquainted with *Thomas Morgan*, one that retained to the Queen of *Scots*, and with the Bishop of *Glasgow* her Ambassadour. These two had put him into an assured Hope of acquiring great Honours by her Service; which the ambitious young Gentleman soon laid hold on. They recommended him also, when he little thought of it, by Letters to the Queen of *Scots*. For when he was returned into *England*, she wrote several kind and loving Letters to him. And from that Time *Morgan* made use of his Help in conveying Letters to her, till such Time as she was committed to *Sir Amias Powlet's* Keeping; for then the young Gentleman, perceiving the Danger, gave over. To this *Babington*, *Ballard* brake the Business aforesaid. He was flatly of Opinion, that the Invasion of *England* would signify nothing so long as Queen *Elizabeth* lived. But when *Ballard* had told him that she would not live long, for *Savage* was now come into *England*, who had vowed to kill her; *Babington* was not satis-

satisfied that so weighty a Business should be entrusted to *Savage* alone, lest he should fail of the Enterprize; but rather, to six stout Gentlemen, of which Number he would have *Savage* to be one, that so he might not break his Vow. *Babington* therefore contriveth a new Project for invading the Realm by Foreigners, concerning the Havens where they should land, the Aid they should join with them, the Delivering of the Queen of Scots, and the Tragical Execution of the Queen, as he termed it.

WHILST his Mind was wholly intent upon this Business, he received Letters from an unknown Boy, in a Cypher familiar betwixt the Queen of Scots and him, wherein she gently blamed him for his long Silence, and desired him to send her with all Speed a Packet of Letters come from *Morgan*, and delivered by the French Ambassadour's Secretary: Which he did, and withal, by the same Messenger sent a Letter of his own unto her, wherein " he excused his Silence, in regard he wanted Opportunities " of sending any thing to her ever since she was committed to the " Custody of Sir *Amias Powlet*, a Puritan, a meer *Leicestrian*, and " a most bitter Enemy of the Catholick Faith. He related what " Conference he had had with *Ballard*; informeth her that six " Gentlemen were made Choice of to commit the Tragical Execution; and that he himself, with 100 more, would at the " same Time set her at Liberty. He prayed her that the Heroical Actors in this Business might have Rewards assigned them, or else their Posterity, if they happened to perish in the " Attempt. To this Letter Answer was made, *July 27*, *Babington's* most entire Affection to the Catholick Religion, and " to her, is commended and applauded: But he is advised to go " circumspectly and wisely to work, viz. That the Association " amongst them should be entered into on Pretence that they " stood in Fear of the Puritans; that there should be no Rising " before such Time as they were assured of foreign Assistance; " that some Disturbance should be raised in Ireland, while the " Stroke was giving on this Side; that *Arundel* and his Brothers, " and the Earl of *Northumberland*, should be wrought over to " her Party; and that *Westmorland*, *Paget*, and others, should " be privily called Home. The way also for her Delivery was " thus laid, viz. Either by overthrowing a Cart in the Gate, " or setting Fire on the Stables, or by intercepting her as she rode Abroad for Recreation in the Fields betwixt *Chartley* and " *Stafford*. Lastly, *Babington* is commanded to pass his Word " to the six Gentlemen, and the rest, concerning their Reward " for their Service.

HE had now associated to himself several Gentlemen who were very zealous for the *Romish* Religion: Amongst whom those

those of most eminent Note were, *Edward Windsor*, Brother to the Lord *Windsore*, a young Man of a softly Disposition; *Thomas Salisbury*; of a Knightly Family in *Denbighshire*; *Charles Tilney*, a Gentleman of an antient House, the only Hopes of the Family, and one of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners to the Queen, whom *Ballard* had lately reconciled to the *Romish* Church; both of them young Gentlemen of comely Personage; *Chidiack Tichburne*, of the County of *Southampton*; *Edward Abington*, whose Father had been Under-Treasurer, or Cofferer of the Queen's Household; *Robert Gage*, of *Surrey*; *John Traversers* and *John Charnock*, of *Lancashire*; *John Jones*, whose Father was Yeoman or Keeper of the Wardrobe to Queen *Mary*; *Savage* already mentioned; and *Henry Dun*, Clerk in the Office of First-Fruits and Tenths: One *Pollie* also insinuated himself into their Company, who is thought to have revealed all their Consultations from Day to Day to *Walsingham*.

To these Men *Babington* breaketh the Design; but not all Parts of it to every one of them. To *Ballard*, *Tichburne*, and *Dun*, he sheweth his own Letters and the *Scottish* Queen's. *Tilney* and *Tichburne* he perswadeth to be Executors of the Murther. They at first refuse to imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Princess. *Ballard* and *Babington* labour to prove to them, that it is lawful to kill Princes Excommunicate; and if ever Equity and Justice be to be violated, it is to be done for the Promotion of the *Catholick* Religion. Being hereupon with much ado perswaded, they gave a kind of Consent. *Abington*, *Barnwell*, *Charnock*, and *Savage*, take the Oath readily and chearfully to commit the Murther. *Salisbury* could by no Means be perswaded to have his Hand in Killing the Queen, but voluntarily promised his Help for Setting the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty. Over and above those before-named, *Babington* pitcheth upon one *Tichenor* to make up the Crew, of whose Fidelity and Boldness he was well satisfied; but he was at present absent a great way off. *Babington* chargeth them not to acquaint any Man with the Business, but upon an Oath of Secresy first taken. The Conspirators met ever and anon to consult about these Matters, either in *St. Giles's* Fields, or *St. Paul's* Church, or in Taverns, where they every Day banquetted and feasted, being puffed up with Hope of great Honours, now and then commending the Valour of those *Scottish* Gentlemen, who had not long before surprized the King at *Sterlin*, and of *Gerard* the *Burgundian*, who murdered the Prince of *Orange*. And to such a Height of foolish Vanity they proceeded, that they would needs have those Men that were appointed to be the Assassins, pictured to the Life, and *Babington* in the Midst of them, with this Verse:

Hi mihi sunt Comites, quos ipsa Pericula ducunt.

BUT

BUT forasmuch as the Verse pleased them not, as being too open and plain, they put instead of it, *Quosum hæc alio prope- rantibus?* i. e. To what end are these things to Men that hasten to another Purpose? These Pictures (they say) were begun, and privately shewed to the Queen, who knew none of them by their Favour, save only *Barnwell*, who had often come to her about Business of the Earl of *Kildare's*, to whom he retained: But being by other Tokens put in Mind of him, she remembered the Man very well. Sure it is, that when upon a Time she walk- ed Abroad, and saw *Barnwell*, she beheld him undauntedly, and turning herself to *Hutton*, Captain of the Guard, and others, she said, *Am I not fairly guarded, that have not a Man in my Company that wears a Sword?* For so *Barnwell* himself related to the rest of the Conspirators, and shewed them how easily she might have been made away with at that Time, if the Conspi- rators had been there in Readiness. *Savage* also affirmed the same.

NOTHING now more perplexed *Babington*, than lest the Pro- mise made of foreign Aid should not be performed. Therefore, to make sure thereof, he resolved himself to go over into *France*, and to that Purpose to send *Ballard* privately before, for whom by his *Aldney*, under a Counterfeit Name, he had procured a Licence to tra- vel. And that there might not be the least Suspicion of himself, he insinuated himself into *Walsingham* by Means of *Pollie* be- fore-mentioned, and earnestly besought him to procure him a Licence from the Queen to travel into *France*, promising to do her extraordinary good Services in pumping out and discovering the secret Designs of the *Fugitives* in behalf of the Queen of *Scots*. *Walsingham* commended the young Gentleman's Pur- pose, and promised him not only a Licence to travel, but also many and great Matters if he performed what he undertook: Yet did he linger and delay him, *sifting out in the mean time, by his own and other Men's Cunning and Diligence, the whole Plot*, when they thought that the very Sun was a Stranger to it; but this he did principally through the Discovery of *Gilbert Gif- ford*, a Priest.

THIS *Gifford* was born of a good Family at *Chellington*, in the County of *Stafford*, not far from *Chartley*, where the Queen of *Scots* was Prisoner; and was sent about this Time into *Eng- land* by the *Fugitives*, under the Counterfeit Name of *Luson*, to put *Savage* in Mind of his Vow, and privately to lurk here as a Messenger to convey Letters betwixt them and the Queen of *Scots*: For so dangerous was that Service, that they could draw neither the Countess of *Arundel*, nor the Lord *Lumley*, nor the Lord *Henry Howard*, nor yet *George Shirley*, to undertake it.

THE Fugitives, to make Trial whether Gifford would be faithful in the safe conveying of their Letters, sent at first several empty Papers, (which we call Blanks,) made up like Letters; which when they found, by the Answers they received, to have been delivered, they grew then more confident of him, and sent frequently other Letters written in Cyphers concerning their Business. But Gifford, whether pricked in Conscience, or formerly corrupted with Money; or terrified with Fear, had before this come to Walsingham privately, informed him what he was, and to what Purpose sent into England, offered him his best Service in Love to his Prince and Country, and promised to impart unto him all the Letters he should receive; either from the Fugitives, or from the Queen of Scots. Walsingham, laying hold on the Opportunity offered, entertained the Man kindly, sent him into Staffordshire, and wrote to Powlet; that he should connive at the corrupting of one of his Men by Gifford. Powlet, unwilling that any of his own Servants should (as he said) become a Traitor by such Dissembling, denied it; yet permitted he him to corrupt a Brewer, or some such Man; who dwelt hard by. Gifford with a few Pieces of Gold soon corrupted the Brewer; who privately put in the Letters, and received Answers of them, through an Hole in the Wall, which was stopped with a loose Stone; which Letters forthwith came to Walsingham's Hands by Messengers ready on purpose to carry them. Walsingham opened them; wrote them out, found out the Cyphers by the singular Art and Skill of Thomas Phelipps; and, by the Direction of Arthur Gregory, sealed them up again so cunningly, that no Man could ever judge they had been opened, and so sent them to those to whom they were directed by the Superscriptions. Thus were intercepted those fore-mentioned Letters of the Queen of Scots to Babington, and his in Answer to her, and another of hers to him, (wherein was cunningly added (after the Opening) a Postscript in the same Characters, desiring him to set down the Names of the Six Gentlemen, and it's likely other things too;) also the Letters which were written the same Day and Date to Mendoza the Spanish Ambassadour, to Charles Paget, the Lord Paget, the Archbishop of Glasgow, and Sir Francis Inglesfield: All which were first copied out, and then sent over Sea.

QUEEN Elizabeth, as soon as she understood by these Letters that so dreadful a Storm hung over her Head, on the one Side from her own Subjects at Home, and on the other Side from Strangers Abroad, gave Command, for the timely suppressing of the Conspiracy, that Ballard should forthwith be apprehended. Him therefore they seized on, before he was aware, in Babington's House, at the very Moment when he was ready to set forward on his Journey for France. Hereupon Babington
F grew

Grew very much troubled and pensive, tossed with a Thousand Uncertainties of an unresolved Mind: And while his Thoughts ran now this way now that way, at length he betook himself to *Tickburne*, and advised with him what was best to be done. *Tickburne's* Counsel was, that the Conspirators should forthwith disperse themselves and fly. But *Babington* thought it the best Course, to send *Savage* and *Charnock* presently to execute the Murther: But first, that they might get the better Access, he thought good to provide *Savage* of more handsome and courtly Apparel, and hereof he discoursed with them the same Day in *St. Paul's Church*. But presently his Mind altered, and, concealing the inward Anguish of his troubled Breast, he pressed *Walsingham* (then absent at Court) by Letters and earnest Intreaties, that he might now at length have his Licence granted to travel into *France*; and withal, solicited him for the Delivery of *Ballard*, who would be of special Use and Service to him in the Business he had undertaken. *Walsingham* feedeth him with fair Promises from Day to Day. That *Ballard* was apprehended, he layeth the Blame upon *Young*, that subtle Discoverer of *Papists*, and upon the Pursuivants; and, as it were out of Love and Friendship, warneth *Babington* to beware of that kind of Men; and now he easily perswadeth the young Gentleman to lodge in his House at *London*, till the Queen had signed his Licence, and till himself could return to *London*, that they might have the more secret and secure Conference about Matters of such Moment and Consequence, and that there might no Suspicion arise of him amongst the *Fugitives*, when he should come into *France*, upon Account of his frequent Repair to his House. In the meantime *Scudamore*, *Walsingham's* Man, was commanded to have a diligent and watchful Eye upon him, and to keep him Company in all Places, under Pretence of securing him from Pursuivants.

THUS far had *Walsingham* spun this Thread alone, without acquainting the rest of the Queen's Council: And longer he would have drawn it, but the Queen would not suffer it, *Lest* (as she said her self) *by not heeding and preventing the Danger, while she might, she should seem rather to tempt God, than to trust in God.* A Note was therefore sent from the Court from *Walsingham* to his Man, that he should more strictly observe *Babington*. This Note being unsealed, was delivered so to him, that *Babington*, sitting at the Board next him, read it along with him. Hereupon his Conscience accusing him, and suspecting that all was come to Light, the next Night, when he and *Scudamore* and one or two more of *Walsingham's* Men had supped plentifully in a Tavern, he arose from the Board as if he intended to pay the Reckoning, and leaving his Cloak and Sword behind him, made all the Haste he could in the Dark to *Westminster*, where

where *Gage* changed Cloaths with him, who presently stripped himself again in *Charnock's* Chamber, and put on *Charnock's* Cloaths; and immediately they withdrew themselves into *St. John's* Wood near the City, whither also *Barnwell* and *Dun* made their Retreat. In the mean time they were publickly proclaimed Traitors all over *England*. They were now fain to lurk in Woods and blind Corners; and having in vain tried to borrow Money of the *French* Ambassadour, and *Horses* of *Ticbburne*, cut off *Babington's* Hair, disguised and sullied the natural Beauty of his Face with the Rind of green Walnuts, and being hardly put to it by Hunger, they went to an House of the *Bellamies* near *Harrow on the Hill*, which *Bellamies* were strongly addicted to the *Romish* Religion. There were they hid in Barns, there were they fed, and cloathed in rude Country Habit. But the Tenth Day after, they were discovered and brought up to *London*, the City testifying their publick Joy by Ringing of Bells, Making of Bonfires, and Singing of Psalms; insomuch as the Citizens were highly commended and thanked by the Queen for these Testimonies of their good Affection.

THE rest of the Conspirators were taken soon after, most of them in Places near the City; *Salisbury* in *Cheshire*, having his Horse run through by those that pursued him, and with him *Travers*, after they had swam over the River *Wever*. *Jones* was taken in *Wales*; who being privy to the designed Invasion, had concealed them in his House, after he knew them to be proclaimed Traitors; and had horsed *Salisbury* in his Flight, and changed Cloaks with his Man, which was a Priest. Only *Windsore* was not to be found. Many Days were spent in examining of them, who cut one another's Throats by their Confessions, and discovered the whole Truth of the Business.

ALL this while was the Queen of *Scots* and her Servants kept by *Powlet*, with so strict a Watch, and so closely observed, that she was utterly ignorant of all these Occurrences, though they were commonly known and talked of all over *England*. But as soon as these Conspirators were apprehended, *Sir Thomas Gorges* was sent to give her a brief Account thereof: Which News he surprized her with, and that of Set Purpose, just as she had taken Horse to ride a Hunting. Neither was she permitted to return to the Place of her Custody, but was led about (under a Shew of doing her Honour,) from one Gentleman's House to another's dwelling thereabouts. In the mean time, *Sir John Maners*, *Sir Edward Aston*, *Sir Richard Bagot*, and Master *William Waad* (who was lately sent into those Parts, and wholly ignorant of the Matter,) by Authority granted them under the Queen's Warrant and Letters, committed *Narwe* and *Curle*, her two Secretaries, to several Keepers, that they might have no

Conference either with one another, or with the Queen. And then breaking open the Doors of her private Closet, they sent all her Cabinets, wherein her Papers were kept, sealed up with their own Seals, to the Court. Then Powlet (as he was commanded) seized upon all her Money, lest she should corrupt any Body with Bribes, and passed his Word for the true restoring the same. Her Cabinets being searched before *Q. Elizabeth*, there were found many Letters from Persons beyond Sea, as also Copies of Letters written to several, Breviaries, and about sixty Indexes or Tables of private Cyphers or Characters; Letters also from some English Noblemen to her, full of Expressions of Love and Respect. Which notwithstanding, Queen *Elizabeth* dissembled and concealed in Silence, according to the Motto which she used, *Video & taceo*, i. e. *I see but say nothing*. But they having got some Inkling thereof, began from that Time to shew themselves deadly Adversaries to the Queen of *Scots*, lest they might seem to have favoured her before.

On the 13th of September seven of the Conspirators were arraigned, confessed themselves Guilty, and were condemned of High Treason. The next Day but one after, seven others were in like manner arraigned, pleaded Not Guilty, and submitted themselves to be tried by God and the Country, as the Manner is; who were all found Guilty out of their own Confessions, and condemned. *Pollie* only of the Number, though he were privy to all the Business, yet because he affirmed that he had revealed several things to *Walsingham*, was not arraigned. On the 20th of the same Month (a Gallows and a Scaffold being set up for that Purpose in *St. Giles's Fields*, where they were wont to meet,) the first Seven were executed as Traitors.

The next Day the other seven were drawn to the same Place, and suffered the same kind of Death.

THESE being thus executed, *Nawe* a Frenchman, and *Curle* a *Scot*, who were the Queen of *Scots's* Secretaries, being examined about the Letters, Copies of Letters, Notes, and Cyphers found in the Queen's private Closet, voluntarily acknowledged and subscribed to it, that the Letters were of their Hand-Writing, as they were dictated from the Queen's own Mouth in French to *Nawe*, and translated into English by *Curle*, and so wrote in Cyphers. Neither did they deny but she had received Letters from *Babington*, and that, by her Command, they had written back to him to the same Purpose as is before related.

A. D. 1587. *L'Aubespine*, the French Ambassadour Leiger in England, a Man wholly devoted to the Guisian Faction, supposing it the best way to provide for the Captive Queen's Safety and Preservation, not by Argument, but by underhand Practices and Artifices, tampered about taking away Queen
Elizabeth's

Elizabeth's Life (at first more closely) with *William Stafford*, a Young Gentleman, and ready to catch at new Hopes of Advancement, whose Mother was one of the Queen's honourable Bed-Chamber, and his Brother at that time Ambassadour *Leiger* in *France*; and afterwards more plainly and openly, by *Trappy* his Secretary, who promised him, if he would effect it, not only Infinite Glory, and a vast deal of Money, but also special Favour with the Bishop of *Rome*, the Duke of *Guise*, and generally with all the *Catholicks*. *Stafford*, as detesting the Fact, refused to do it; yet recommended one *Moody*, a notable Hacker, one ready for any Mischief, as a Man who for Money would without doubt resolutely do the Business. This *Moody* lying then in the Common-Goal of *London*, *Stafford* gave him to understand, that the *French* Ambassadour would very gladly speak with him. He answered, he was very ready so to do, in case he were once out of Prison: In the mean time he desired that *Cordalion*, the Ambassadour's other Secretary, with whom he was well acquainted, might be sent unto him. The next Day *Trappy* was sent accompanied by *Stafford*. *Trappy*, after *Stafford* was removed a little aside, conferreth with *Moody* about the best way of killing the Queen. *Moody* propoundeth to do it either by Poison, or by a Bag of Gunpowder, of twenty Pound Weight, to be put under the Queen's Bed, and secretly fired. These two ways pleased not *Trappy*, who wished that such another resolute Fellow could be found as that *Burgundian* who Murthered the Prince of *Orange*.

THESE Things were soon after revealed to the Queen's Council by *Stafford*. Whereupon *Trappy*, intending suddenly to go for *France*, was seized upon, and being questioned touching these Matters, confessed what has been said. Upon this the Ambassadour himself was sent for the 12th of *January* to *Cecyl-House*, whither he came in the Evening, where were present by the Queen's Appointment, *Cecyl* Lord *Burghley* Lord Treasurer of *England*, the Earl of *Leicester*, Sir *Christopher Hatton* Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, and *Darvison* one of her Secretaries. They let him know, that they had sent for him to inform him for what reason they had apprehended *Trappy* his Secretary, as he was going for *France*, and they acquainted him with all things, particularly, which *Stafford*, *Moody*, and *Trappy* himself, had confessed, and commanded them to be called in to Witness the same to his Face. The Ambassadour, having heard all the Story, with great Impatience, and a frowning Countenance, now rose up and said, ' That he, being the King's Ambassadour, would not hear any Accusation to the Prejudice of the King his Master, and against the Privileges of Ambassadours. When it was answered, That they were not produced
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as Accusers, but that he might see these things not to be feigned and pretended, and that he himself might have Liberty to charge *Stafford* with Falshood, he was satisfied. As soon as *Stafford* was brought in, and began to speak, he interrupted him, railing upon him and affirming that *Stafford* was the first Man that propounded the Matter; and that he had threatned him, unless he would desist, to send him bound Hand and Foot to the Queen; but yet had spared him, out of singular Love to *Stafford's* Mother, Brother and Sister. *Stafford* falling upon his Knees, deeply protested upon his Salvation, that the Ambassadour first propounded the Matter to him. The Ambassadour being now more vehemently moved, *Stafford* was commanded to withdraw, and *Moody* was not brought in.

AND when *Burghley* had gently reprov'd the Ambassadour, as conscious or Accessory to the plotting of so foul a Fact, both by his own Words and *Trappys* Confession; he answered, ' Although he had been accessory to it, yet seeing he was an Ambassadour, he ought not to discover the same to any but the King his Master only. When *Burghley* replied, ' That if it be not for an Ambassadour to make any such Discovery, ' when a Prince's Life is by Wicked Contrivances brought into Danger, (which notwithstanding is a Thing controverted) yet ' it is the Duty of a Christian to repell and hinder such Injuries, ' and that where the Safety, not only of a Prince, but also of ' any private Christian is concerned. But *Burghley* gravely advised him to beware how he committed Treason any more, or forgot the Duty of an Ambassadour, and the Queen's Clemency, who should not by punishing a bad Ambassadour, prejudice the good; and that he was not acquitted from the Guilt of the Offence, though he escaped the Punishment.

A. D. 1588. THE Rumours of Wars, which before were but slight and small, began now to grow greater daily and greater; and now the Reports were no longer uncertain, but the universal and unanimous Belief of all Men carried it for certain Truth, that a most invincible Armada was rigged and prepared in *Spain* against *England*, and that the famousst Captains and expertest Leaders and old Soldiers were sent for out of *Italy*, *Sicily*, yea and out of *America*, into *Spain*.

FOR the Bishop of *Rome*, some Religious Persons in *Spain*, and several English Fugitives, had of late called back the *Spaniard* to his former Design for the Conquest of *England*, which had been interrupted by the Space of 10 Years before by the *Portugal Wars*.

THE Business being resolved on, they enter into serious Consultation about the best way and manner of invading *England*, which being settled, the *Spanish Fleet*, (being the best furnished

furnished with Men, Munition and all manner of Provision, of any that every the Ocean had then seen, and called by the arrogant Name of Invincible, and consisting of 130 Ships; in which were 19290 Soldiers, 8350 Mariners, 2080 Galley-Slaves, 2630 Great Ordnance,) did on the 29th of May set Sail out of the River *Tago*, but while it bent its Course towards the *Groign* in *Gallicia*, it was totally dispered by a Tempest, but set Sail again from the *Groign* the 12th Day of July, and was dispered on the 16th, and was hardly gathered together again, till it came within Sight of *England*, on the 19th Day; but on the 21st it was attacked and beaten near the *Lizard*, by the Lord Admiral of *England*: The Fight was afterwards renewed several Days together, till at length this great Armada, which had been three compleat Years in rigging and preparing, with infinite Expence, was overthrown, with the Slaughter of many Men, not an hundred of the *English* being missing, nor any Ship lost, save only a small one, and after it had been driven round about all *Britain* by *Scotland*, the *Orcades* and *Ireland*, grievously tossed and very much distressed, impaired and mangled by Storms and Wrecks, and endured all manner of Miseries, at length returned home with Shame and Dishonour.

A. D. 1589. AFTER that the Expedition of the *Spaniards* against *England* had proved so unfortunate and dishonourable, they renewed their former Design of infesting *England* by way of *Scotland*. In this Business they principally employed *Robert Bruise* a Priest, with *Chreiston* and *Hayes* of the Society of *Jesus*; who easily drew to their Party the Earls of *Huntley*, *Arrol*, *Crawford*, Men very much devoted to the *Papish* Religion, and *Bothwell*, the Son of *John Priour* of *Coldingham*, the natural or base Son of *James V.* King of *Scots*, a Man of a fickle Head, and several others. The Sum of their Design was, having first seized upon the King's Person, then to let in a Foreign Power to restore the *Romish* Religion, and to invade *England* in Revenge of the Death of the Queen of *Scots*.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, who thought it no less concerned the *English* than the *Scots*, that this Design of the *Spaniards* should be defeated, left no Stone unturned by her Party amongst the *Scots*, both by Money and solid Reasons, to induce the King to suppress this Commotion betimes. He well understanding the Danger, marched to encounter *Huntley*, who was at the Head of a strong Army of *Rebels* drawn from the Northern Parts; being come to the Bridge upon the River *Dee*, no sooner heard he of the King's Approach, but he retired to his own House called *Strathbolgy*, amongst the craggy Hills: Whither when the King had hotly pursued him, the Earl offered first to yield himself if he might save his Life and Estate; and a while after rendered

rendred himself at Descretion, when no other Terms would be admitted.

IN the same Month that these things were done in *Scotland* against the Favourers of the *Spaniard*, was *Philip Howard*, Earl of *Arundel*, (who, being suspected to favour the *Spanish* Party, was cast into the Tower three Years before) Arraigned in *Westminster-Hall*, and tried by his Peers, before *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, made Lord High Steward of *England* for this Purpose.

THE Heads of the Accusation against him were, ' That he
' had contracted a close Familiarity and Amity with Cardinal
' *Allen*, *Parsons* the *Jesuite*, and other Traitors, who plotted
' the Destruction of their Prince and Country, by exciting both
' Strangers, and the Queen's natural Subjects, against their
' Country, for restoring the *Romish* Religion: That he had by
' Letters sent by *Wheston*, alias *Burges*, a Priest, promised the
' said Cardinal his Help and Assistance for the promoting of the *Catholick* Cause, and to that Purpose had an intent to withdraw
' himself out of the Realm. That he was privy to the Bull,
' whereby *Sextus Quintus*, Bishop of *Rome*, had deposed the
' Queen, and exposed her Kingdom for a Prey to the *Spaniard*.
' That being imprisoned in the Tower of *London*, he had caused
' Mass to be said for the Prosperous Success of the *Spanish*
' Fleet, and had himself composed a particular Prayer to that
' Purpose: Of which Crimes he was, after a long Tryal by his
Peers, proved Guilty.

A. D. 1591. WHEREAS *English* Priests at this time crept every Day privately into *England*, in greater number than formerly, from the Seminaries of *Rome*, *France*, and *Spain*, (for the *Spaniard* had lately founded a Seminary for the *English* at *Valladolid*,) who laboured to withdraw the Subjects from their Obedience to the Queen, and to entice them to the *Spaniard's* Party; it was published by Proclamation in the Month of October, ' That none should harbour any Man whatsoever, but
' upon Inquiry first made who he was, whether he came to
' Prayers in the Church, upon what Means he lived, where he
' dwelt the Year before, and other like Circumstances. That
' they who could not readily answer these Interrogatories, should
' be sent to Commissioners appointed in every Shire, lest the
' Commonwealth should receive any Damage.

Brian O-Rock, a great Lord of *Brenny* in *Ireland*, who notoriously favoured and affected the *Spaniards*, and was the last Year delivered up by the King of *Scots* into *England*, was now Arraigned in *Westminster-Hall*. ' He was charged to have ex-
' cited and encouraged *Alexander Mac Connell* and others against
' the Queen; that he had commanded the Queen's Picture,
' Painted in a Table, to be hung at a Horse's Tail, and hurried
' about

about the Streets in Scorn, and at last disgracefully cut in pieces; that he had entertained in his House certain Spaniards that were Shipwrecked, contrary to the Lord Deputy's Proclamation; that he had burnt down to Ashes the Houses of many of the Queen's faithful Subjects by his Incendiaries; and slain divers of them; and that he had proffered Ireland in Possession to the King of Scots. Being made to understand these Accusations, by an Interpreter, (for he understood not English) out of a barbarous Insolency he refused to submit himself to a Tryal by Twelve Men; unless he might have longer time given, and Advocates might be allowed him, the Accusations sent out of Ireland might be delivered into his Hands; and the Queen herself would sit as Judge upon the Bench. When the Lord Chief Justice of England had answered by an Interpreter, that if he refused to submit himself positively to a Tryal by Twelve Men, they were notwithstanding by Law to give Judgment according to the Articles of the Indictment; he made no other Reply but this, *If they thought good, let it be so.* Sentence of Death being given against him, some few Days after he suffered a Traitor's Death at Tyburn, obstinately and without Remorse, Scoffing at Meilery Cressh, Archbishop of Cassils; who began in the Irish Tongue to minister Comfort to him.

A LITTLE before this time Hugh O-Donell, whom Sir John Perott, Lord Deputy, had by a Wile inticed into a Ship, and shut him up in the Castle of Dublin close Prisoner; left, being a Man of a turbulent Spirit, he should raise any new Commotions; escaped Home out of Prison, and gave the Lord Deputy to understand by Letters that his Father had made over to him the Authority of O-Donell, i. e. the Sovereignty and Government of Tin-Conell: And from that time he began to rebel in Ireland, as Borkavell did in Scotland.

A. D. 1593. THE Queen had some time since received certain Intelligence, that the Popish Noblemen in Scotland had by the cunning Practices of the Priests conspired to call the Spaniards into Scotland, to change Religion there, and to attempt England on that Side: And that to this purpose Chreiston the Jesuite had several times crossed the Seas into the Low-Countries and Spain, which Chreiston, for his Great Age, she had before released out of Prison, upon his faithful Word and Promise that he would Plot nothing against England.

OF this and other things she informed the King of Scots, and advised him to suppress those Scottish Noblemen betimes, and to exercise his Royal Authority against his Seditious Subjects, lest he might seem to Reign upon Courtesie and at their Pleasure. These very things he had already begun to do of his own Accord, by making strict Laws against Papists and their Followers;

vourers; by punishing *David Graham* of *Fentre*, who was one of the Accessories to the Conspiracy; and by prosecuting the Earls of *Angus*, *Huntley* and *Arroll*, whom he soon defeated.

AT *Michaelmas*'s Term, which was kept at *St. Albans*, *Richard Hasket* was condemned and Executed for Treason, who, being sent under-hand by the *English Fugitives*, perswaded *Ferdinand* Earl of *Derby*, to take upon him the Title to the Crown, deriving his Right and Claim from his Great Grand-Mother *Mary*, the Daughter of King *Henry VII.*, and made him large Promises of Men and Money from the *Spaniard*; threatening the Earl with sudden and assured Destruction, unless he did it, and withal concealed the Business. But the Earl, fearing lest some Trap were laid for him, impeached the Man, who by his own voluntary Confession acknowledged his Fault at the Bar, detesting and cursing those who had given him the Counsel. Yet those Threatnings failed not of Performance; for the Earl after four Months died miserably of a strange kind of Death.

IN *Ireland* *O-Conor Dun*, *Mac Davy*, *O-Brien*, great Lords in *Connaught*, and some others, complained that they were unjustly vexed and troubled with Law Suits about Lands anciently belonging to the *Mortimers* Earls of *March*; which notwithstanding, they had Usurped to themselves, not by any Right, but only by long Prescription of Time. Also the powerful Lords of *Ulster*, who had for some considerable Time stood in Fear lest the *English* Laws imposing on them, and the dividing their Territories into Counties, would by little and little diminish their Tyranny over the People, (as they had seen come to pass in *Monaghan*) began to hatch the Rebellion, which they had long brooded in their Minds. And first *Hugh O-Donell* suddenly surprized the Castle of *Montross*. *Mac Guire*, a powerful Lord in *Fermannagh*, was the next after *O-Donell* that was put forward to strike up his Drums; he brake into the Neighbouring Countries to Plunder them, and entred into *Connaught*, accompanied with *Gauran a Priest*, who was by the Pope designed Primate of *Ireland*. This Priest exhorted him to rely upon God, and try his Fortune, promising him assured Victory. But it fell out otherwise, *Mac Guire* being put to Flight thro' the Valour of *Sir Richard Bingham*, and the Primate with many others Slain. Shortly after *Mac Guire* brake forth into open Rebellion, whom *Tir-Oen* prosecuting under a dissembling shew of Duty, received a Wound, with great Commendation for his Courage and Fidelity. *Dowdall*, a valiant *English* Captain, won *Iniskellin*, a strong Hold of *Mac Guire*'s, in the Lake *Erne*, putting the Garrison to the Sword.

MEAN while the Earl of *Tir-Oen*, watching his Opportunity, *Turlough Leivigh* being dead, who last bare the Title of *O-Neal*,

O-Neal, assumed the said Title to himself, (in Comparison whereof, the very Title of *Cesar* is contemptible in *Ireland*,) contrary to what he had Sworn, and which was prohibited by a Statute, that made it Treason. But he excused himself, saying that he did it lest others of the House of *O-Neal* should Usurp the same; promising again to renounce it, yet earnestly intreating that he might not be obliged by Oath to do it. He also intercepted the Sons of *Shan O-Neal*, (whereof one or two, by Connivance, had made their Escape out of Prison,) lest they should hinder his Designs; and being often commanded by the Lord Deputy to set them at Liberty, he refused to do it, but notwithstanding he soon afterwards went to the Lord Deputy upon his bare Word, submitted himself, professed all Obedience, and so returned home.

A. D. 1594. THIS Secret Conspiracy in *Ireland*, plotted in *Spain*, the Queen hoped might easily be dissolved, if she could first break the Neck of that *Spanish* Faction in *Scotland*, which more openly discovered itself. Having therefore her Advice asked by the King of *Scots* concerning a Decree made by the States of *Scotland*, for Preservation of Religion and the Realm, she sent *Edward Lord Zouch* into *Scotland*, to confirm and encourage the Noblemen of the *English* Party, and to require a greater Severity to be used towards those of the *Spanish* Party, than that Decree seemed to contain: Forasmuch as it was notoriously known that they went to *Mass*, harboured *Jesuites* and Priests, had sent blank Papers into *Spain*, signed and sealed with their Hands and Seals; and that the *Spaniard* had now a Purpose to attempt *England* with their Help, by a Land Expedition, which he could do no good upon by his Naval Forces.

THIS mutual Love and Amity betwixt the Queen and the King, together with his immoveable Constancy in Religion, which could not be overcome with Proffers of Money, nor Intreaties nor Promises, nor any subtle Arts of the *Papists*, as also the strict Laws made against *Jesuites*, and such kind of Men, the Execution of *Graham of Fentre*, the forwardest Man of all those that favoured the *Spanish* Party; the granting of Supreme Authority in Matters Ecclesiastical to the King by the States; and the Association against the *Papists*; all these did so dash all their Hopes of restoring the *Papish* Religion in *Scotland* and *England*, that some of them in *England*, who had before been great Assertors of his Mother's Title, began now to think of Substituting some *English Papist* in the Kingdom of *England*.

WHEN they could not agree upon a fitting Person of their own Religion, they cast their Eyes upon the Earl of *Essex*, (a Man who never approved the putting of People to Death, meerly for their Religion) pretending his Title from *Thomas of Woodstock*, King *Edward III*d's Son, from whom he derived his Pedigree. The *Fugitives* were for the *Infanta* of *Spain*; But because they feared that the Queen, and the States would by Act of Parliament prevent it, by imposing an Oath on every Man to the contrary, they held it sufficient if they could set the King and the Earl of *Essex* at Enmity about it. And indeed there was a Book set forth to this purpose, and Dedicated to *Essex*, under the counterfeit Name of *Dolman*: Which was a remarkable piece of Malice of *Parsons* the *Jesuite* against *Dolman*, a Priest of a quiet Spirit, (if we may give Credit to the Priests,) for the true Authors of the Book were *Parsons*, a deadly Adversary of *Dolman*, Cardinal *Allen* and Sir *Francis Inglesfield*.

THE Learned English *Fugitives* studied by their Pens to advance the *Infanta* of *Spain* to the Crown of *England*: whilst others of their Religion secretly endeavoured the same by the Sword, sending privily certain Cut-throats to Murther Queen *Elizabeth*; as some *Spaniards* attempted to Poison her. The *Spaniards* suspecting the Fidelity of the English, in a Matter of so great Weight, used the Help of *Roderigo Lopez*, a Jew by Religion, the Queen's Domestick Physician, and of *Stephen Ferreira Gama*, and *Emanuel Loisse*, Portuguese; (for many of that Nation crept into *England* in those Days, as Retainers to the Exiled Don *Antonio*;) who being apprehended by means of Letters intercepted, were about the End of February Arraigned at *Guildhall* in *London*, and charged from their own Confessions to have conspired to make away the Queen by Poison.

THE next Day after these were Condemned, was also *Patrick-Cullen* Condemned, an *Irish* Fencing-Master, who had been laden with great Promises by the *Fugitives* in the Low-Countries, and some time since sent privily over, with Money to bear his Charges, on Purpose to kill the Queen: Who as good as confessing his Crime, and the same being also proved against him by sufficient Evidence, he was taken and Executed, when he was otherways ready to die of a languishing Sicknes. *Edmund York* also and *Richard Williams* were apprehended, as set on by *Ibana* and those *Fugitives*, to kill the Queen; as also other Incendiaries employed to Fire the Navy with Balls of Wildfire.

THUS the English *Fugitives*, as well Priests, as other Lewd and Villanous Persons, and the Spanish Ministers, did by all means,

means, and now more violently than ever before, bend themselves to work the Destruction of the Queen.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, Lord Deputy of Ireland, being called Home, in the Month of August was substituted in his Place Sir William Russell, the youngest Son of Francis Earl of Bedford, Henry Duke and Edward Herbert, who were sent with Victuals and Men to relieve the Garrison in Iniskellin besieged by Mac-Guire, being a little before put to Flight by the Rebels, and receiving no small Overthrow.

THE Lord Deputy marching shortly after to raise the Siege at Iniskellin, put the Rebels to Flight, relieved the Town, and strengthened the Garrison. Then did he vigorously pursue Feagh Mac-Hugh, who was up in Rebellion at Leinster, and making as if he went on Hunting, he missed narrowly of taking him. They also took Feagh's Wife Rhise, a Woman of a manly Courage and Spirit above that of her Sex, who, for a Terror to others, was adjudged to be burnt. Sir Henry Bagnall was sent by the Lord Deputy to another Part of Ireland, where he freed the Castle of Monaghan from a dangerous Siege which Mac-Guire and Mac-Mahon had straitly laid to it, and put a fresh Garrison into it.

A. D. 1595. IN the 2d Month of this Year, Edmund York, Nephew to that York who betrayed the Fort of Zutphen to the Spaniards, and Richard Williams, suffered Death at Tyburn for High Treason. For York confessed, " That Holt the Jesuite, Hugh Owen, " Jacomo de Francisco, and others, had offered him an Assignment " of 40000 Ducats, subscribed with the Hand of Ibarra the Spaniard, if he would either kill the Queen himself, or assist the " said Richard Williams in killing her: That this Assignment " lay in Holt's Hands for his Use: That Holt kissing the consecrated Host, swore that the Money should be paid as soon as " the Murther was committed: And that he bound York and " Williams by Oath, and the Sacrament of the Eucharist, to dispatch it. And indeed, the Villany of the Fugitives, in relation to such wicked Attempts as these, was notorious about this Time.

RUMOURS were now Abroad, and those not slight or uncertain, but unanimously brought from all Parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were ready to set Sail with a stronger and better appointed Armada, than before, for the Conquest of England. Whereupon, choice Levies of Men were made in all the maritime Counties of England, and sure Watch and Ward appointed to be kept upon the Sea-Coasts. Two Fleets were prepared; the one to encounter them in the British Sea, the other for America, under the Command of Hawkins and Drake. All Men buckled themselves to War: And the wailing Women, with fresh

fresh repeated Sorrow, lamented that their Sons and Brethren were not reserved for these Times.

IN the mean time the Spaniards, under the Leading of *Dida-co Brochen*, put to Sea with four Gallies, and arriving in the Month of July, very early in a Morning, in *Cornwall*, from the opposite Parts of *Bretaigne*, suddenly fired the Church of *St. Paul*, which stood alone in the Fields, *Moufehale*, *Neulin* and *Pensans*, three poor Fisher-Towns, and presently retired, not having slain or taken so much as one Man.

RUSSEL, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, foreseeing, by that which hath been related towards the End of last Year, a Storm of War arising, made earnest Suit, by his Friends in *England*, that some experienced Soldier might be sent over to assist him with his Counsel, and what else he should need him in; and above all Men he wished for *Baskerville*, though he named not the Man. But Sir *John Norris* was sent, whom he little expected, a Man thoroughly trained up to military Discipline, valiant against all Dangers, and famous for his worthy Exploits. As soon as *Tir-Oen* heard that he was coming with 1300 old Soldiers, which had served in *Bretaigne* and the *Low-Countries*, and with a Supply of other Men out of *England*, and that the *English* had a Design upon the Castles of *Balishannon* and *Belyck*, at the Entrance of *Lough Earne*, he, being conscious of his own Guiltiness, unexpectedly assaulted the Fort at *Blackwater*, by which lies the Passage to the Country of *Tir-Oen*, and took it by Surrender, whilst *Edward Cornwallis*, the Governour thereof, was negligently absent.

PRESENTLY after, in the Month of July, he was, by publick Proclamation in *English* and *Irish*, proclaimed an Enemy to his Country, and a Traitor, by the Name of *Hugh O-Neal*, the Son of *Matthew Fadareugh*, that is, the Blacksmith, the base Son of *Con O-Neal*, and a Pardon is promised to all those that would desert him; and all and every Person is forwarned not to assist the Rebels in any way whatsoever.

AT this Time were mustered by the Rebels in *Ulster*, about 1000 Horse and 6280 Foot, and in *Connaught* 2300, which were also all of them at *Tir-Oen's* Beck.

AND no less was the Number of *English* Forces under Sir *John Norris*, who was commanded to march against the Rebels, thereby to prevent the Succours they expected out of *Spain*. For to him the Lord Deputy, by the Queen's Command, gave the principal Power for Matter of War, with the Title of *General of the Army in Ulster in the Lord Deputy's Absence*, and absolute Authority to pardon all Rebels whatsoever. The Lord Deputy join'd himself with him, and so they marched as far as *Armagh*, striking Terror into the Rebels. But they marched on no farther,

ther, being not sufficiently provided of Victuals, but made a Stand, and, having proclaimed *Tir-Oen* Traitor in his own Territory, and left a Garrison in the Metropolitan Church of *Armagh*, returned. In their Return *Tir-Oen* diligently observed them, and now and then shewed himself at a good Distance. They strengthened the Garrison at *Monaghan*; and when they were now come near to *Dundalk*, the Lord Deputy, according to the Authority he had received, committed the Prosecution of the War to *Norris*, and returned to *Dublin*, having a careful Eye to the Affairs of *Leinster*, *Connaught* and *Munster*.

NORRIS stayed with a strong Army in *Ulster*, and did nothing answerable to the Expectations raised of him; but received the Submissions of *Tir-Oen*, and also of *O'Donnell*: Whereupon a Truce was concluded till the 1st of *January*, and two Hostages delivered. And shortly after *Feagh-Mac-Hugh*, with the same Mask of Dissimulation, craved Pardon, and was received into Protection, living quietly for a little while after.

A.D. 1596. IN the Beginning of *January* the Truce expired, and Sir *Henry Wallop* Treasurer of the Army in *Ireland*, and Sir *Robert Gardiner* Chief Justicer, were sent to treat with *Tir-Oen*, *O'Donel*, and the rest of the *Rebels*, and to perswade them to Terms of Peace. To these two Men they made known their several Grievances, and delivered their Petitions particularly Man by Man, and a Treaty was enter'd upon; during which Treaty, *Tir-Oen* eagerly, underhand, solicited the *Spaniard*, by supplicating Letters, and by his Agents, to send them Assistance; till at last, one or two Messengers came privately with Letters to the *Rebels*, with whom an Agreement was made, ' That if the *Spaniard* would, within a prefixed Time, send a powerful Army, sufficient to vanquish the *English*, they would join their Forces with them: And in the mean time, if he would supply them with Arms and Munition, they would refuse all Conditions of Peace whatsoever. To these Covenants *O-Rock*, *Mac Williams*, and others subscribed; but *Tir-Oen* subscribed not: Yet is there no Doubt but he consented: But knowing well how to temporize, the Truce being now almost expired, he came to a new Parley with *Norris* and Secretary *Fenton*; and a kind of Peace, or rather Bargain, such as it was, was made, and Hostages given. By their means a Pardon was granted to *Tir-Oen*, and his Party in the Country of *Tir-Oen*.

WHILST General *Norris* made this Contract with *Tir-Oen*, the Lord Deputy marched against *O-Maden*, (who had kindled a new Rebellion,) and had much ado to draw the *Rebels* to any Conditions of Peace; for, they did nothing for a good while but seek Delays, and in the End patched up a Peace not like to hold,
by

by the Counsel (as is likely) of *Tir-Owen*. For he began to talk doubtfully again, and send abroad his Plunderers, and began to waste the neighbouring Countries. But soon after, hearing that a Peace was likely to be concluded betwixt *England* and *Spain*, he feigned himself to desire Peace with all his Heart, but covertly for some Time; and at length openly he stirr'd up the other *Rebels*, and with them, and by the Assistance of the *Spaniards*, he maintained War against the *English* to the Year 1603, when his Rebellion was happily brought to an End (in the 8th Year after it first brake forth) by the good Conduct of the Lord *Manjoy*, Lord Deputy.

A. D. 1598, ABOUT this Time *Edward Squire* was arraigned, condemned, and executed for Treason, for having anointed the Pummel of the Queen's Saddle with Poison, but (by God's Mercy) the Poison took not Effect.

ON the 12th Day of *February* 1601, *Thomas Lea*, (Kinsman of *Sir Henry Lea*, a Noble Knight of the Garter,) a notable audacious confident Man, Captain of a Company in *Ireland*, intimate with *Tir-Owen*, and much devoted to *Effex*, (who, the same Night that *Effex* refused to appear before the Council, had offered his Service to take or kill him,) told *Sir Robert Crofts*, a Captain of a Ship, that it were a glorious thing for six courageous brave Fellows to go together to the Queen, and compel her by Force to deliver *Effex*, *Southampton*, and the rest out of Custody. All this *Crofts* immediately discovered to the Council. *Lea* was presently sought for, and found in the Evening, about Twilight, near the Door of the Queen's Privy Chamber, very thoughtful, pale, and in a great Sweat, often asking whether the Queen were ready to go to Supper, and whether the Council would be there. Which whilst he was doing, he was taken and examined, the next Day arraigned, and, by the Testimony of *Crofts*, and his own Confession, condemned, and brought to *Tyburn*; where he confessed, that he had been indeed a great Offender, but in this Matter innocent; and then, protesting that he never had so much as an ill Thought against the Queen, he was executed. And this was deemed to be a safe and seasonable Piece of Severity, as the Times were.

On the 15th of this Month, Haunters of Ale-Houses and Taverns, Vagabonds, and such kind of Men, who lurk'd in Tippling-Houses, and flocked many of them daily into the City, greedily hearkening after Rumours and Stories, ready for Tumults and Pillage, were commanded forthwith to depart the City, upon Pain of Death.

ON the 19th of *February*, *Effex* and *Southampton* were arraigned in *Westminster-Hall*, before the Lord *Buckhurst*, Lord Treasurer

Treasurer of England, who was made Lord High Steward of England for that Tryal. They were jointly arraigned of Treason, "That they had plotted to deprive the Queen of her Crown and Life, and consulted to surprize the Queen in the Court; and that they had broken out into open Rebellion, by imprisoning the Counsellours of the Realm, by stirring up the Londoners to Rebellion by Tales and Fictions, by assauling the faithful Subjects in the City, and defending the House against the Queen's Forces. They pleaded *Not Guilty*.

THE Justicer's Assistants being asked their Opinion concerning the so often repeated Protestations of the Earls, That they intended no Harm against the Queen, declared, "That, if any Man shall attempt to make himself so strong that the King shall not be able to resist him, he is Guilty of Rebellion. That the Law interpreteth, that in every Rebellion there is a Conspiracy against the Life and Crown of the King: For a Rebel will never suffer that King to Live and Reign, who may afterwards punish or revenge such his Treason or Rebellion. These things they confirmed by the Imperial or Civil Law, by the Force of Reason, and by Examples drawn out of our English Chronicles.

SHORTLY after, every one of the Earls, by their Suffrages, pronounced both *Essex* and *Southampton* Guilty.

THE Lord Steward now made a serious Speech, wherein he advised *Essex* to beg the Queen's Mercy; and then pronounced the Sentence of Death against them, in the usual Form of Words to be hanged and quartered, &c.

THE next Day after were arraigned Sir Robert Vernon, Sir William Constable, Sir Edward Bainham, Knights; John Littleton, Henry Cuffe, the Earl of Essex, his Secretary, Captain Whitlocke, John and Christopher Wright, Brethren, and Orell an old Soldier. As soon as every of them had holden up their Hands, a Letter came from the Queen, wherein she commanded, that that Littleton, who was then dangerously and irrecoverably sick, Bainham a lascivious Man, and a Contemner of the Magistracy, and Orell, should be brought upon their Tryal, and the rest remanded to Prison. Bainham and Orell pleaded Ignorance, and that they followed the Earls out of their Respect and Observance towards them. Littleton, being convicted by the Evidence of Danvers, who had drawn him into the Company, could not deny but he was present at the Consultation. When he was charged to have designed some Mischief and Sedition by the great Number of Horses and Quantity of Arms which he had at that Time in his Inn, he answered, That his Estate was able to maintain good Store of Horses, and that he had always delighted in Arms and Horses. He was condemned with the rest.

50 *Rebellions and Conspiracies, &c.*

ON the 25th of February 1601, the Earl of Essex was beheaded within the Court-Yard of the Tower of London.

ON the 5th Day of March, were Sir Christopher Blunt, Sir Charles Danvers, Sir John Davis, Sir Gilly Merick, Knights, and Cuffe, arraigned in Westminster-Hall, for the same Crimes that Essex before was charged with, and they were every one of them found Guilty of High Treason, and Sentence of Death was pronounced against them.

ON the 13th of March, Merick and Cuffe were executed at Tyburn.

TWO Days after, Sir Christopher Blunt and Sir Charles Danvers were beheaded upon Tower-Hill.

THUS, by the Execution of the Earl of Essex, Cuffe, Merick, Danvers, and Blunt, was the Rebellion laid asleep, Peace and Tranquillity restored to the Commonwealth, and the rest of the Conspirators brought to their right Minds. The richer Sort were Fined; the rest had their Lives pardoned, and their Offences graciously remitted. Southampton, and Smith the Sheriff of London, were kept Prisoners in the Tower.

A. D. 1602. THE Privy Council found, that the Jesuites and the greatest part of the Priests secretly agreed to withdraw the Subjects from their Obedience to the Queen, and to excite the People to promote the Romish Religion by Force of Arms. The Queen therefore put forth a Proclamation, commanding the Jesuites, and Secular Priests adhering to them, immediately to depart this Realm; and the rest who were more moderate, and as it were Mediators, to be gone within two Months, unless in the mean time they should profess Obedience to their Prince: And that neither these, nor any others of the same Profession, should return into the Land, upon pain of undergoing the Penalties and Punishments due by the Laws. And this Proclamation doubtless was published by God's special Providence and Direction, to avert a notorious Villainy now hatching. For whilst these Things were in Hand, Thomas Winter, (as he himself afterwards confessed) and Teshmond a Jesuite, were sent over into Spain from some of them, where they carried on a dangerous Plot, for cutting of Queen Elizabeth, and excluding James King of Scots from his just Title of Succession to the Crown of England.

Dr. Howell, in his *Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ* computes, that in her Reign were Executed in England of Jesuites and Seminary Priests, for sowing Sedition, and plotting Treason, the number of 67, and that 53 more of them were Banished.

F I N I S.



